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WHOLE NO. 1989.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

OVER 1,300 MORE

Transport Pennsylvania Joins

Gen. Otis' Squadron.

REGIMENT OF MONTANA LADS

All Volunteers—300 Recruits for

the First California—Welcome

to Ship—Time of Feast

The transport Pennsylvania was

sighted by the lookout about 3:30

yesterday morning and the whistle

was sounded. She stood off, however,

and was not reported again until about 5

o'clock. A pilot put off a short time

later and the Pennsylvania reached

the dock at 7 o'clock.

The Pennsylvania left San Francisco

on the 19th. She sighted Molokai

at 4:30 Wednesday afternoon, but

not wishing to arrive at night slackened

her speed and finally hove to. The

transport brought a mail and papers.

She has on board 1,300 men, comprising

the First Regiment Montana Vol-

unteers, and 306 recruits for the First

California, now in Manila.

A large crowd gathered on the Pacific

Mail wharf to receive the Montana

boys. George W. Smith and Dr.

M. E. Grossman of the Big Hundred

formed the center of the group. As

the steamer passed the lighthouse

the Hawaiian band struck up the notes

of "Star Spangled Banner." The Montana

Regiment Band responded with the

same. The bands then played alter-

nately.

When the transport reached the

dock a storm of fruit started from

the shore. Whole bunches of bananas

and hundreds of oranges and pineapples

were thrown aboard. Then pies were

passed up. A bologna sausage vendor

was bought out by Archie Gilliland.

The appearance of this article on

board was hailed with delight by the

men. A soldier with a pie in one

hand and a piece of sausage a foot

long in the other was among the sights

on board at that time.

The Montana men fared well on the

way down. For a day or two out there

was a sign of short rations. The com-

manding officers overhauled the com-

missary department in short order,

however, with the result that to port

the men have had full regulation rat-

ions and arrived here healthy and

strong. The ship is very much over-

crowded, however.

A complete list of the officers will

be found below. Beginning with the

field and staff they are as follows:

Colonel Harry C. Kessler, command-

ing officer; First Lieutenant Ben E.

Calkins, Regimental Adjutant; of But-

te; Major James W. Drennan, first bat-

talion of Roseman; Major Byron H.

Cook, second battalion; of Helena;

Major John R. Miller, third battalion,

of Helena; First Lieutenant William

B. Hanna, adjutant first battalion,

of Helena; First Lieutenant William

Brown, adjutant second battalion,

of Helena; First Lieutenant Louis P.

Sanders, adjutant third battalion,

of Helena; First Lieutenant Alfred

Seedorf, Regimental Quartermaster,

of Butte; Major F. J. Adams, surgeon

in chief; First Lieutenant Lou C. Br-

uning, assistant surgeon; First Lieut-

enant Le Roy Southmaide, assistant

surgeon; Colin S. Hall, regimental

sergeant major; Charles W. Lane, re-

gimental quartermaster sergeant; Robert

H. Paxton, Edward H. Charette

and A. G. Lindquist, hospital stew-

in charge of the 306 recruits of the

First California, volunteers on board

the Pennsylvania. Major Potter, a

surgeon of a prior expedition, is a

passenger on the boat. The fleet pi-

master is also with the Pennsylv-

nia.

Major C. B. Cooper and Captain

Paul Smith met the officers immedi-

ately and invited them to the priv-

ileges of the Officers' Club. Colonel

Soper and George W. Smith confer-

red with Colonel Kessler respecting the

reception to the men on the Executive

building grounds. This will occur at

noon today. It will be carried out on

precisely the same lines as past events

of the kind.

NOTES.

Mrs. S. M. Damon had about thirty

boys in Blue at luncheon yesterday.

D. M. Carmen, representing the San

Francisco Report, is on the Pennsylvania.

Free soda is still the order of the day

for boys in Blue at Benson, Smith &

Co.

Sergeant Elvin entertained a large

number of boys in Blue at Kakaako

yesterday.

A. W. Clay, Company F, Montana Vol-

unteers, is a brother of Deputy Collector

of Customs.

The youngest member of the expedition

is Trumpeter Wm. Brown, aged 12, aboard

the Pennsylvania.

The Montana band gave a concert on

board the Pennsylvania at 8 o'clock

yesterday afternoon.

"Tricks" Nelson, a local celebrity, is

employed in the engine room of the trans-

port Pennsylvania.

Knight of Pythias in the expedition

visited Mystic Lodge Wednesday evening

and Oahu last night.

Mrs. C. M. Hyde is erecting a tent on

the lawn at her residence for a luncheon

place for boys in Blue.

Camp Merritt has been abandoned and

soldiers at San Francisco for Manila are

quartered at the Presidio.

A half of the troops now on the Penn-

sylvia had liberty yesterday morning,

and the remainder were ashore last night.

The Rio was expected to leave San

Francisco not later than the 22nd. The

Scandia and St. Paul are to follow later.

Private R. E. of the Fourteenth, is

correspondent for Boston and other pa-

pers and has lately been in politics in

Ohio.

First Lieut. William B. Hanna, adju-

tant of the first battalion, Montana re-

giment, is a nephew of Senator Mark

Hanna.

Private A. B. Edler, a young man, when

at home is a practicing attorney, with

office in the Commercial Block, Salt

Lake City.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, of this city, at one

time practiced at Butte, and finds many

friends and acquaintances in the Mont-

ana boys.

Bevan Montague, who had an Austral-

ian vaudeville show here about two

years ago, is a member of the Montana

Regiment.

Edwin Farmer, school teacher at Ewa,

has enlisted in San Francisco for the

war and will probably pass through here

on his way to Manila.

Handmaster Harry Roberts of the Mon-

tana band and Bandmaster Watson, of

the Minnesotas, who died here a few

days ago, were old friends.

Private McManis, of 1, in the Four-

teenth is a newspaper man well known

in Milwaukee and Chicago. He is writ-

ing for a number of papers.

General Otis has decided that the men

of the Pennsylvania are to be sent to

Manila and will not have a part of

their go into camp as was at first hoped.

Major John Demeritt, U. S. A., is on

the Pennsylvania with a back mon-

ey for the men of this expedition. It will

be collected as the ship's company

of the Pennsylvania.

Major C. B. Cooper and Captain

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noon today. It will be carried out on

precisely the same lines as past events

of the kind.

Mr. Rosenthal has a quantity of stores

in the hold of the Pennsylvania and has

some goods that could be reached read-

ily. The stuff at hand was broken into

and the supply has been somewhat di-

minished.

An appeal to the people of Honolulu

is made by Mr. Rosenthal in the name

of the Red Cross Society. He wishes to

make up the good that have been taken

and to add to his store of canned goods,

condensed milk, jellies, jams, preserves

and other delicacies such as are not pro-

vided by the Government and such as

would be needed for hospital fare and

for convalescents.

Offerings of such supplies as are desired

by Mr. Rosenthal should be sent to him

on board the transport Pennsylvania,

which is now at the Pacific Mail dock.

SOLDIERS SCALPED.

This at Pacific Mail Dock—Not By

Indians.

The bugler of Company G, Montana

Volunteers, is in the hospital of the troop-

ship Pennsylvania with his scalp torn

from his head in the way a Nez Percé

warrior might call him. The scalp of

the transport is about five feet below

the roof of the Pacific Mail wharf shed.

Running up it to the boat the bugler did

not see the edge of the roof projecting

downward and ran, full tilt into it.

From the center of his head over to the

right side the scalp was peeled off. For-

unately the skull was not fractured. The

man will pull through. This happened

yesterday morning.

Soon after the accident to the bugler a

private in the same company, who had

run into the same obstruction. He was

also taken

MONEY IS VOTED

Council of State Appropriates
\$75,000 for Japan.

PAPERS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS

Letter From American Legation.
Reply—Resolution of Cabinet.
Request From Washington.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The claim of the Japanese Government against this country arising out of the turning away here of immigrants from the land of the Mikado and the chrysanthemum, is to be settled at once. In all likelihood the matter will be arranged and the incident closed for good and all at a meeting of the Council of State called for this afternoon. There is a freshness yet to the facts in the case. Japanese to the number of more than 1,000, were denied admittance to the Republic by the enforcement of the immigration regulations. The issue went to the courts and then became the subject of diplomatic correspondence. Letters were exchanged up to the point of this Government suggesting arbitration, when Japan asked for indemnity. For months prior to the very recent departure of the Japanese Minister from these shores it was expected—in some quarters at least—that the Minister would address the Hawaiian office further on the dispute. But he gave the surface indication of allowing the Government here the last word. This was only a surface sign, for it is now known that another tack was being followed by the alert and determined Japanese representative to the Islands.

Minister Shimamura, at the capital of Hawaii, had sent some notes and enclosures to Minister Hoshi at the capital of the United States. Minister Hoshi must have been saying something quietly to the State Department at Washington. At any rate it is understood here that the administration at Washington has requested the Hawaiian Government as at present constituted, to get this difference with Japan out of the way.

If what has been learned by the Advertiser is correct, the Council of State will this day be requested to make an emergency appropriation of \$75,000 gold (yen 150,000) for the purpose of effecting a settlement with the Government of Japan in the well known affair of turning back the immigrants from Yokohama and vicinity.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Council of State took yesterday afternoon the action anticipated by the Advertiser in the morning account of the disposition of the claim of the Japanese Government to immigrants rejected here. The sum of money required—\$75,000—was appropriated without a dissenting vote and the resolution of the Cabinet on the subject was approved unanimously. Minister Hatch attended the meeting upon the invitation of President Dole.

After the preliminary proceedings, the following was read to the Council as from the Cabinet:

In view of the expressed desire of the United States that we should dispose of the issue between this country and Japan, relating to the refusal of admission of certain Japanese immigrants, and in view of the fact that the Japanese Government has offered to compromise the matter for \$75,000.

Voted: That that offer be accepted as a compromise and in full settlement of all disputes on the subject between the two governments of all claims arising therefrom, including private claims, and without any admission of liability or of wrongful act on the part of Hawaii, and without waiver of any principle heretofore contended for by this Government in the matter; and further that we request the Council of State to appropriate this amount from the public moneys; the compromise of this matter, under all the circumstances, being properly regarded as a great public necessity.

President Dole made a brief statement. He said this course was adopted in accordance with the express request made to Minister Hatch by the administration at Washington that the matter be disposed of finally before the sovereignty of this country went to the control of the United States. The American Minister resident here had made the same request in a more definite manner. The Cabinet here felt that the President of the United States and his advisors had strong and good and sufficient reasons upon which the request to Hawaii was based. These reasons were not fully known to Mr. Dole and his Ministers. There had been repugnance to the thought of making a cash settlement with Japan for the reason that it was felt Hawaii had been right, had acted in good faith and had been fully justified in every way in each step taken. The Cabinet had agreed that it was best and proper to listen to the United States and that probably a wrong would be done and a mistake made if there was failure to do this. The settlement will be accomplished with a full and proper recognition of the principles contended for by Hawaii. In fine, it is purely a matter of compromise at the request of the United States and made in order that the United States may not inherit the dispute.

Minister Hatch said that he had been requested to call at the State Department at Washington the day after the joint resolution of annexation passed the Senate. Here it was stated to him that it was the earnest desire of President McKinley that this matter be settled or compromised. Details were not entered into, but it was apparent

that there were important reasons of state behind the request. There had been no intimation that the Government here was wrong in the premises. On the contrary there had been informal assurance that it was believed Hawaii was right as to the legal side of the question. It was pointed out that Hawaii did not or need not admit or concede liability and that nothing in the settlement could be so construed. Mr. Hatch felt that serious considerations had moved President McKinley to make the request and that it was understood to be the wish of the administration at Washington that the question of right or wrong in the case itself should be set aside entirely in making the compromise settlement.

Legation of the United States,
Honolulu, H. I., July 26th, 1898.
Honorable Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Honolulu.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions from my Government expressing anxiety to secure an immediate solution of the question at issue between Hawaii and Japan whereby the approaching transfer of Hawaiian territory would be freed from any ultimate questions tending to embarrass it in its dealings with a third power.

The instructions assume that to this end and as the only means of accomplishing it, your Government will close the incident by the payment to Japan of a reasonable indemnity.

It is not to be understood that this course of action is urged by the Government of the United States on any other grounds than as a necessary preliminary to the formal transfer of sovereignty which is now awaited.

The instructions make it clear that until this action is taken by Hawaii a serious obstacle will exist to the execution of the instructions which Rear Admiral Miller may bring to me at any time. I do not need to point out to you how unfortunate from every point of view would be further delay in effecting the consummation which both our Governments so earnestly wish.

My instructions are imperative to do all I can to bring about as speedily as possible this desired adjustment.

Under all the circumstances, and having regard to common interests I venture to express the hope that you will lose no time in securing the compliance of the Hawaiian Executive with the views of the Government at Washington.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
(Sig.) HAROLD M. SEWALL.

Honolulu, 26th July, 1898.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the instant.

The matter of effecting a settlement of the pending controversy between Hawaii and Japan which arose through the action of this Government in refusing to allow certain Japanese subjects to land in this country, has had the serious consideration of the Executive Council.

In view of the urgent request made in your letter and actuated by a sincere desire to comply with the wishes of the Government of the United States in the matter it has been decided to accept the offer of the Japanese Government to compromise by the payment of seventy-five thousand dollars.

The Council of State at its meeting tomorrow will be requested to appropriate the money for that purpose.

Allow me to say, however, in closing that it is not without regret that my Government finds itself in this position, believing that the action of refusing admission to the Japanese subjects was a matter of political and economic necessity, authorized by our laws, which have been carefully and correctly administered and for which, under ordinary circumstances, no compensation is due to Japan, payment being made by this Government solely at the instance of the Government you represent.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,
(Sig.) HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Hon. Harold M. Sewall,
U. S. Envoy Extraordinary, etc.,
Honolulu.

Mr. Smith made a clear explanation of the case. The Attorney General spoke of the convention of 1886 between this country and Japan and said that so long as its provisions were regarded and adhered to, everything had been satisfactory to both parties. The agreement had been that the number of Japanese to come to the Islands should be regulated by this Government. The immigration companies had intervened and had endeavored to flood the country to their own profit. Then the law was enforced and the flow became normal again. The Supreme Court here had passed upon the question. Not only from this source, but from others even more prominent and responsible, had come the verdict that the position of the Hawaiian authorities was sound. The Government here had been vindicated and endorsed in what it had done. But the situation as now presented was that the United States wished a settlement made without delay and the Cabinet had reached the conclusion that this had best be done. The decision was reached with difficulty and even with hesitation.

P. C. Jones had made a motion to approve the recommendation of the Cabinet and to appropriate the \$75,000 to be paid to Japan. This had been seconded by J. L. Kaulukou.

Minister Cooper spoke briefly in line with the resolution of the Cabinet and saying that while he was satisfied with the legal position of Hawaii in the matter he was willing to waive all this for the satisfaction of the United States. The money, it was thought, was for the immigration and steamer

companies. None of it would reach the men sent back.

Mr. Robertson said he would support the motion, though from professional knowledge of the case he believed there were two sides to the controversy. Irrespective of all this it was best to make a compromise. The request from the United States was practically a polite demand and was stated almost as a condition precedent to annexation.

Attorney General Smith remarked that the first demand of Japan had been for \$125,000.

The argument was closed by Mr. Dole, who mentioned the great devotion of President McKinley to the Islands and the cause of annexation.

The motion of Mr. Jones was carried by unanimous vote.

Mr. Phillips wanted to know if it would not be a good plan to settle upon somehow the claims lodged by the political offenders of 1895. The response by Minister Cooper was that such a bridge should not be crossed till it was reached.

Mr. Phillips had said that the British claim was not below that of the amount asked for by one of the British subjects. Afterwards, out of session, the sum mentioned as wanted by the British Government was \$25,000.

Mr. Smith paid a fine tribute to the distinguished and effective services of Mr. Hatch and suggested a resolution of thanks or acknowledgement. This was made and to include the President and all members of the Cabinet as well and was adopted.

Those who attended the meeting of the Council of State were: President Dole, Ministers Cooper, Damon, King and Smith, Members Jones, Phillips, Kane, Robinson, Gonsalves, Robertson, Kennedy, Gear, Achi and Kaulukou. In the absence of Mr. Bolte, A. Y. Gear acted as Secretary.

KLONDIKE COMPANY.

Wm. Adams Succeeds in Getting Strong Honolulu Backing.

At a meeting held yesterday the Honolulu Klondike company completed its organization. S. I. Shaw was elected president; L. C. Ables, vice president; J. F. Clay secretary, and W. G. Ashley treasurer. Articles of incorporation will be filed at the Interior office as soon as they can be made out.

Wm. Adams, Jr., the promoter of the idea, sailed by the Doric for San Francisco. He will direct the active work of the company. Losing as little time on the coast as possible he will proceed direct to the Klondike.

Manager Lowrie, of Ewa, has chartered a special train for the accommodation of plantation people on flag raising day.

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Mr. Thomas H. Hume, Chemist, London, October 1st, 1898, writes:—"I have used Powell's Balsam of Aniseed for many years, and I can truly say that it is the most effective and pleasant of all remedies for coughs, colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs. I have recommended it to many of my friends, and they all praise it highly."—J. L. Kaulukou, Honolulu.

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1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
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2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
Promotes whatever change arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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STUDY THE LAND

Col. Parker Gives Instruction in Geography.

An Evening Talk on Work—Artist or Artisan, Which—Last Week of Summer School.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

There were no lectures in the Summer School course after 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The teachers were all interested in the Boys in Blue and the lunch for them in the Executive Building grounds. Miss Allen had her interesting talk to mothers on child life and conducted her ideal kindergarten class. Mrs. Parker did not lecture. Col. Parker continued his lecture on geography. He made specific application of the general principles which he has laid down before, the learning of geography from the examples of the various formations right at hand. He said the people of these islands have exceptional advantages for studying the evolution of the continent. Nearly all scientists accept the theory of evolution now. Time was when the elder Agassiz refused to believe with Darwin. The younger Agassiz agrees. The process of creation is going on now in precisely the same way as it was thousands of years ago. In the Hawaiian Islands it can be seen. Beginning with the old island, Kauai, the first of the group to be formed with Oahu, Maui, Molokai following until now active formation is visible with the volcano on Hawaii.

All this is intensely interesting to the child. He has before him here actual miniature continents. He has mountains and plains, rivers and valleys. He has an opportunity to watch the process of denudation of the soil by the action of water. Col. Parker advised the teachers to take the pupils out into the country and show them all these things, these processes. He devoted the remainder of his lecture to explaining his points with the use of diagrams and a series of questions on the geography of Oahu.

It was 8:15 o'clock last night before Colonel Parker's car arrived at Progress hall, and a few moments later before his splendid lecture on "Work" began. The audience was, as usual, quite large. The lecturer said in part:

The subject "Work" is a part of a thousand strings. Work that produces something for mankind is the one central thing. Blessed is the man who works. There are two great classes of workers in this world. The difference in the reflex action between them, however, is work. There is a class which realizes a thing fully and then imitates and reproduces it for others. The shoemaker, the tailor, are some. Copyist. Another class of workers must originate. The artisan supplies a general demand, a necessity. The originator, on the other hand, meets special cases. This simply defines the two classes of workers.

These workers have characteristics. The artisan learns his trade, and settles down to his life vocation. But when the artist appears with something better, he has to start again. Look at the consternation among the spinning wheel workers when the sewing machines appeared. Copying produces conservatism; the artist cries out to everything higher and better to help him. The artist must be original all the time. When an artist drifts into the grooves of the artisan, he is to be criticized. A medical student may do this. Some of these are called quack doctors. Medicine is an everlasting study. It is a great profession. Artisan methods will not do. Every new case brings new conditions. Study should not stop in this life surely. When properly followed medicine becomes a beautiful art.

Legal students frequently become copyists. They make "case" lawyers. Going into court they may say: "Your honor here is my case in these law books." Lawyers must know Roman law, English law, their own law, and all the law of the world.

Many preachers are artisans. They go through the perfunctory performances and think they are doing their duty. They have oratorical powers, but as expounders are mere copyists. A minister must know God and man. He must know all that goes on around him.

Art is entirely personal. The artist studies nature, sees some beauties beyond the power of others, and then reveals it with his brush or his chisel. That tells humanity something; draws the mind away to nature and beauty. That is true art. Art never can be copied; and the glory of it is in its being personal.

Every material discovery means the foundation of some spiritual good. Think of Watt and his discovery of steam. Look at the railroad trains crossing continents, carrying people from oppression into God's free air and following them up with religion and education and enlightenment. Take Stevenson's idea of the railroad engine and think of it. Mr. Gardiner, of Chicago, said that Fulton's steamboat would never work.

There can not be an artisan in the profession of teaching. An artisan teacher must be fixed; and that will be fatal to his work. That old mechanical idea that you must have the order of suppression in the schools is wrong. No mind can pain the artist teacher. No one ever arose to the pitch of art who worked for money. It is a heart work, a soul work.

What stands in the way of the development of the artist teacher? The people. The people cling to artisan methods of teaching and retard growth. Mothers must give up temperance work and study education. The W. C. T. U. is a good thing, but

the place to begin such work is among one's own children. See that the children are educated in the paths of religion and temperance.

The speaker closed with an eloquent tribute to the prospects for education on broad lines in the "new State of Hawaii," and urged every teacher to be an artist, an originator.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

This morning in Progress Hall there will be a general meeting of the General Armstrong Industrial Institute for discussion of plans for regular work in the school room and ideas for the work which the Institute should carry on. Many teachers have already signified their intention to become members of the Institute and of promoting the study of agricultural and industrial pursuits in their schools by coordination with the regular school work. The influence of Col. Parker in this line of work has had its appreciable effect and the prospect is that many teachers will return to their schools in September with an enthusiasm for field work, which will react upon the pupils and stimulate a desire for a knowledge of how plants grow, and how things are made.

Col. Parker continued his lesson on how to teach geography. He had a sand tray for modeling and illustrating his interesting talk by producing, in miniature, mountains and valleys and plains and the action of the rivers upon the soil. He also illustrated with the blackboard the cutting down process. The ease with which Col. Parker indicated his meaning, and the clearness of the mental image of a continent undergoing natural changes were indicative of the value of modeling in studying geography. He again advised taking the children out of doors to observe these processes. It not only is an invaluable aid to the study of the earth's formation, but it also develops the power of observation, which is one of the fundamental principles of education. The study of Hawaii leads at once to the study of the continent.

There are many things which can be learned only by travel and observation, but the islands are only a miniature of the continent of North America. The main thing is to prepare the children to observe what they see. It is a very good thing to travel and there are many things to be seen but the teacher and the parent should be sure that the child is prepared to travel.

Mrs. Parker reiterated the statement which she made on Monday that each person is largely to blame if he is deceived in another. If a disappointment comes it is due principally to the failure to observe unmistakable signs of character. Nature is so strong in her expression on the face, in the carriage, in gesture, in every movement of the body, that everyone shows exactly what he is. Gesture is largely a matter of inheritance. It is easily observed in the child when for many months there is a natural swinging of the arms, a movement of the body. Later it is influenced by environment and by disposition.

Gesture is divided into three primary expressions, bearing, attitude and inflection. The bearing is habitual to self. It is not the single attitude which constitutes bearing, no one observation of an expression gives the true insight into the whole character. It is the constant expression. The carriage of the body is extremely significant. The personal characteristics are displayed by the carriage of the chest, for instance. The hesitating, self-condemnatory person displays this personality by his chest and stooping shoulders. The shoulders display sensibility. Character is told by the action of the hand and the use of the thumb also. The expression of the face is one strong indication of character. Mrs. Parker explained and showed the results of certain modes of thinking and mental conditions on the face. All these facial expressions, she said, it is the duty of the parent and the teacher to study. They can all be changed by development, by changing the habits.

The teacher should cultivate a love of nature and of beautiful things and of the best literature. Above all things physical exercise and development are absolutely necessary. The sloping chest, down bent head and slouchy gait produce a positive effect upon the mind and disposition. The development of the chest, deep breathing through the nostrils to give the lungs full play cultivate dignity, self assertion. The grace of movement can be made habitual. All facial expressions are signs of organism. These signs cannot fail. They are characteristic of all races and can be easily read. They are all significant. Because of these unmistakable signs Mrs. Parker said, each person has himself to blame if he is deceived.

Mrs. Parker urged the teachers to have constant and regular exercise for their pupils. People whose grammar, whose spelling and writing are bad, are often ostracized by good society but few people ever take a second thought as to whether or not the body is developed. Permitting a poorly developed chest and body is just as much a crime as stealing and society should recognize it as such. The types may be the result of centuries of peculiar traits. But they can all be changed and the traits themselves will disappear.

Mrs. Parker said that we need to feel emotions, to give expression to them. A natural expression can never be given to them unless one feels.

TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

New Officers Elected at Meeting Held Yesterday.

There was a full attendance of teachers at the High School building at 1:10 yesterday afternoon for the annual conference of the Teachers' Association. President Miss Deyo occupied the chair. Committees on nominations and course of study were appointed.

Election of officers resulted as follows: M. M. Scott, president; Miss

Crook, vice president for Hawaii; F. W. Hardy, vice president for Maui; J. N. Taggard, vice president for Oahu; J. K. Burkett, vice president for Kauai; N. E. Lemmon, of Oahu, secretary and treasurer. Executive Committee—John A. Moore, of Wailuku; Miss Lammman and Armstrong Smith, of Oahu, and President Scott and Secretary Burkett.

Professor Scott gave an interesting short talk on "Child Study." Teachers of the different islands reported on the work of their respective sub-associations during the year. Colonel Parker's "Talks on Teaching" was unanimously adopted as the special book to study during the ensuing period.

JAPANESE OPINION.

Vernacular Papers Discuss Annexation of Hawaii.

The Japan Mail says that Hawaiian affairs had dropped out of the public mind to a considerable extent until the recent revival of interest by the passage of the joint annexation resolution by Congress. Only the Nippon and the Yomiuri allude to annexation now. But the Nippon is the organ of the Chauvinists and the Yomiuri one of the organs of the former Progressionists and their opinions are therefore valuable. The Nippon merely states that if the United States annex Hawaii they must assume all her responsibilities. The Yomiuri is more explicit. The Mail says:

"It thinks that there is no occasion for Japan to assume a protesting attitude. Her previous remonstrances were intended to secure that her own interests and claims should not be overlooked in the event of annexation, and on the 14th of last August her Representative in Washington received an explicit assurance from the United States Government in the desired sense. Now, therefore, she need not concern herself about anything except the compensation due to her people on account of the immigration incident. That would be a very intelligible and moderate view if it stopped there. But the Yomiuri goes on to say, in effect, that if the United States show any intention of converting Hawaii in-

to a naval basis, Japan ought to object. There can be little doubt that, after this war, America will develop into a great maritime Power, and if she is going to have coal depots and naval ports in Hawaii, the tranquility of the Pacific will be threatened. It is Japan's business to oppose anything of that kind."

WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

An Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers in Honolulu.

If, when the fog horn warns the mariner to sheer off the coast he still hugs the shore and wreck upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light is up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning, try to find out how many teeth a buzz-saw has, and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man, not the medicine. If Honolulu people, who have kidney complaint and backache will not use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when they are endorsed by scores of people blame the people, not the endorsers. Read this endorsement:

Mrs. C. J. Thomas, of 238 Chestnut street, Scranton, Pa., says: "I have been troubled with my back and a weakness in the region of the kidneys for nine or ten years. The pain in the small of my back went up into my head and caused fearful headaches. I was nearly always lame and stiff in the morning when I got up and it was with difficulty that I could get around. It hurt me every time my muscle of my back was put into motion, like stooping over or standing a long time on my feet. I saw Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised and gave them a faithful trial. I am greatly improved and can recommend these pills to others as from my own experience I know their merits."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers, for 50c. per box, or will be mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, general agents, on receipt of price.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

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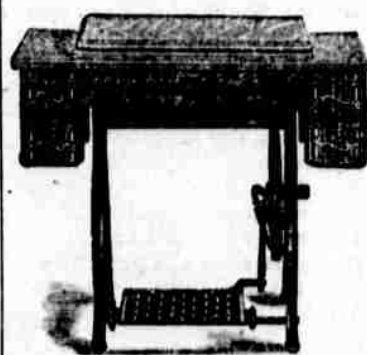
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OUR SPECIAL FEATURE

For this week is a new table known as the COMBINATION DINING TABLE.

The reason they are called Combination lies in the fact of their being compact. All extra leaves are stored under the table proper—no running around looking for extra leaves when wanted, just pull out one end of the extension and by an upward movement add as many leaves as desired. That's the feature.

A new line of DINING ROOM CHAIRS

have just been received. It will be worth your while to examine them while looking at the tables.

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Leading Furniture Dealers.

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Throw the responsibility on US—

That's what our patrons can do. Just understand that every purchase made here is with the distinct understanding that it must give satisfaction. We want to know if it doesn't.

A lady told us the other day she got the idea ours was no exclusive a stock that the prices would be so high she couldn't trade here. That's wrong. We have exclusive styles—yes! But in point of fact our prices are LOWER than many—and as low as any store that carries reliable goods. It's the very cheap that's the very expensive.

We are always willing to exchange or refund money on goods bought of us which are not entirely satisfactory, when returned to us in good condition within a reasonable time after purchase, but with the distinct understanding that all such goods returned will have all charges paid.

When sending for samples, or for information, write plainly your name and postoffice. After receiving samples, and they prove satisfactory, order quickly, and if possible make two or three selections, marking them in the order of your choice. This will prevent the delay required in sending new samples which so often happens when goods to match the sample required are sold.

It sometimes unavoidably happens that goods ordered are out of stock, and in such cases we take the liberty of substituting what, in our judgment, is equally desirable, both in quality and price. If not satisfactory in this case, please return at our expense. In our Grocery, Crockery and Hardware departments our stock is thoroughly complete and the range of prices is all that can be desired.

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Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Sellar Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898

THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR.

We are permitted to state, and do state that President Dole has, at no time, expressed any desire to retain the office he now holds, nor has he, on the other hand, expressed any intention to decline it, if offered to him. He considers the appointment one which President McKinley is abundantly able to make, without suggestion or advice, unless it is solicited.

AT LEAST ONE OTHER.

"It is to Maine that we owe a constant agitation in favor of annexation. . . . It then should be a Maine man who after the half century struggle, when the fight has been won, should first guide the trembling step of the child commonwealth. . . . It is then poetic justice that a Maine man should take us in charge."—(The Star.)

When the overthrow took place, in '93, and affairs hung in the balance, Mr. Dole the son of a Maine man gave up a quiet and permanent office, and at the earnest demand of the men who now make up the "Central Committee," led the revolutionists to the construction of the Republic and to final annexation.

During the past years of uncertainty, of anxiety, of insurrection, of threatened revolt, this son of a Maine man quietly stood at his post, in season and out of season, too simple perhaps in his knowledge of political ways, but strong in his sense of fidelity, and wise in holding together the angry racial factions.

And now before the flag is raised and the grateful sense of stability suddenly upon us, and the highest territorial office is comparatively one of rest, almost recreation, under the dominant power of Congress, the Central Committee, absolutely uninterested by its constituents, suddenly turns up on this son of a Maine man, and Hawaiian born too, and before he can unstrap the burden of these years, rudely shouts to him:

"You have been our Moses in our march to the Promised land. We now take you to the top of Pisgah and show you the rich land beyond the Jordan. But now you must die politically, because you have offended against us of the tribe of Boss-Kadesch. We have reached the sweet fields beyond the swelling flood, and to tell you the plain truth, we have no further use for you. Indeed we haven't time even to bury you decently, but the Lord will take care of you."

As the Star, the organ of the Central Committee raises the cry of "Remember Maine," in advocating Mr. Sewall for the post of Governor, there will be much confusion with the cry of "Remember the Maine," "Remember Maine" is the bugle sound of the Machine. "Remember the Maine" is the cry of vengeance for an awful crime. The omission of "the" calls into heroic use an entirely different set of emotions. Only those with the best control of their faculties and emotions will avoid a confusion in the use of expressions.

The Central Committee and its organ should avoid "splicing the Maine brace" too frequently, or they may, by unconsciously using the "the" excite tremendous indignation against the Spaniards, when they only intend to stimulate admiration for a "Son of Maine."

Above all things, when the cries are almost identical avoid "splicing the Maine brace."

"It is then poetic justice that a Maine man should take us in charge. . . . the very fact that Harold M. Sewall was here at this time, in his position he now occupies, is poetic justice."—(The Star.)

"It is merely a little bit of old womanish sentimentality, this effort to keep the Hawaiian flag."—(The Star.)

To put over us a Governor, capable indeed, patriotic as an American, and friendly to us, because he comes from Maine, is, it seems, "poetic justice." But to ask that the flag under which many thousands of us were born, and with which many most pleasant memories are tenderly associated, is, it seems only "beastly prose" and "old womanish sentimentality."

Edward Everett Hale told the story which has gone into many languages of the American naval officer, who cursed the flag under which he was born, and for this, was forever kept at sea and never permitted to touch the land which was covered with the flag.

The author of this mild curse, upon or sneer, if you please, at the Hawaiian flag, was not born under it, though it protected him for many a year. It should have received a little of that "poetic justice" which has been

so freely lavished upon a stranger to it. "Good politics" would have suggested a better way of treating these matters.

SENATOR HOAR.

One of the most eloquent, if not the most scholarly and eloquent speeches delivered in the Senate on the Annexation question was that of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, who has not been for some years, in favor of it. He confessed that recent events had changed his views. He firmly maintained that he was not in favor of acquiring territory, but he regarded the annexation of Hawaii as the realization of the policy of American statesmen of both parties, during the last sixty years, and that it had really no connection with any general scheme of territorial grabbing.

Speaking of the character of the people of the Islands, in the future, he said:

"If they get a people there likely to select such men as Mr. Dole, or Mr. Thurston, or Mr. Damon, for Senators and Representatives, they will be a very good people for statehood and for American citizenship and American Sovereignty."

But the Senator said there would be no hurry about establishing statehood, until there was a population here of a "million or fifteen hundred thousand."

To the many Earnest Patriots here who believe that "the missionary must go," the words of the Senator, spoken to the American people, must be indeed bitter. He said:

"I have regretted to hear in this debate some sneers at the missionaries and the sons of missionaries, who have redeemed Hawaii and who are now presenting her at the gates to the people of the United States. I know something about them. I know something of the New England missionaries, and of the like missionaries from other parts of the country, who, whenever either in a foreign land or within our own borders on the frontiers, there has been a contest for civilization and Christianity and peace, have been in the front rank. I knew the fathers of these men in my youth, and I have watched their character and career ever since. The cornerstone of the Church precedes the cornerstone of the cabin. There is not a story of true heroism or true glory in human annals which can surpass the story of missionaries in this or in foreign lands whom America has sent forth as the servants of civilization and piety. They have taken their lives in their hands."

"In this day of our pride and exultation at the deeds of our young heroes in Manila and in Cuba, let us not forget that the American missionary in the paths of peace belongs to the same heroic stock and is an example of the same heroic temper."

These are the words spoken by one of the oldest Senators, one whose learning and judgment have rarely gone astray during a long period of services. Moreover, he does not belong to the same religious denomination as the missionaries who have lived here.

It is a pity that he has not the standing and influence of the Earnest Patriots here, who devoutly feel that "the missionary must go." It is his misfortune, and he must humbly submit to the Divine will which makes his lot so inconspicuous and powerless in comparison with that of the powerful party here who believes that it is written in the stars, "the missionary must go."

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

The claim of the Japanese Government for damages, by reason of the refusal of our Government to permit 1,159 Japanese immigrant laborers to land here, has been settled and compromised by the payment of \$75,000. This payment at the earnest request of the American Government, who desired that the matter although substantially submitted to arbitration, should be closed, before the actual occupation of the Islands by the Executive, is made, without conceding in any way the legal right of the Japanese Government to make it.

It seems strange, of course, that a powerful Nation, like the United States should ask, and almost insist upon this settlement, if there is no justice in it. But transactions of this kind are often made, not only in public but in private matters, without any definite settlement of the rights involved. A payment of a claim, resisted as unjust may result in a larger gain in other directions. We can readily see that, as the Washington Government had agreed with the Japanese to permit no prejudice to arise against them, by reason of annexation, it might in time, become an embarrassing matter to bring the affair before Congress, should the Arbitrator finally allow large indemnity to the Japanese.

We have, from the beginning of this controversy, believed that, on the whole, the decision would be in favor of the Japanese, before any European tribunal. The case was a novel one,

and involved the question whether a Nation could, after making a treaty, even though a foolish one, defeat it, through its own domestic laws. The United States Supreme Court had decided that it could be done, in the United States, owing to the peculiar provisions of their Constitution, but it did not attempt to declare what international courts would do. We here thought it was "mighty mean" law when Congress claimed to nullify our Reciprocity Treaty, through the domestic tariff laws.

We believed then, and do now, that our Government could have avoided any issue with Japan, by simply keeping Japanese immigration in its own hands, under what is known as the Convention, and by refusing to allow any private parties here to engage in it, when the peril of excessive immigration was so great.

Whatever individuals or officials may think about a law, does not make it law. It is the Court that makes it. In this case, no law has been definitely made. The question is still open. Nothing is conceded in any way whatsoever. But it was for the interests of Greater America of which we are a part, to end the dispute.

It may be, that this small part of America, will receive in the end greater benefits by the settlement than if the claim had been resisted.

We know, on excellent authority, that if the claim was not settled, the Japanese Government had resolved to prevent any further immigration to Hawaii. Assuming that it could, and would prevent it, the amount of the payment may be considered insignificant.

LAST KICK OF THE "NATION."

"The long struggle over the annexation of Hawaii is ended, and the deed is accomplished. All that could be said against the policy of annexation has been said, and it would be useless now to repeat it. All that could be said against the means employed to accomplish the object, beginning with the illegal act of Minister Stevens five or more years ago, and ending with the joint resolution of Congress by which the treaty was superseded, has been said. It is sufficient to say now that the annexation project was dead beyond the hope of resurrection when the war with Spain broke out. That event and Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila brought it to life once more. The argument that we must have a half-way house between San Francisco and the Philippines carried the day, although it is not yet settled that we are to retain the Philippines or any part thereof. Our own views of the annexation policy are not changed by the vote of the Senate, but we shall hope that the consequences flowing from it may be better than our anticipation, and that the various kinds of leprosy, moral, physical, and industrial, prevailing in the Islands may not be engendered upon the United States."

These are the closing words of the bitter enemy of good government and annexation these Islands have confronted. This is his last shot. He breaks the lock, stock and barrel, of the musket he has discharged at us so often, with his charges of falsehood, and malice, and throws the pieces into the ditches of a general oblivion, makes a hideous face at us, and will now sit calmly on the fence and watch for and rejoice in any terrible catastrophe that may overwhelm the American Nation because his advice was not taken.

One might expect that the Nation which declares itself to be a teacher of the ignorant, would have taken some pains to ascertain the exact truth about the events connected with the overthrow of the Monarchy. It preferred the yellow journalism of Mr. Nordhoff, as a source of information. What is especially singular to us is, that the Nation, familiar with the modern methods of historical study, never saw, even for a moment, the perfectly natural evolution of events. Behind the Queen, and Minister Stevens, and "the missionary thieves and pirates" was a logical sequence of events which a statesman could see, if he chooses to do so. What was done here was only the repetition for the thousandth time of the reconstruction of government. The Nation could not see the perfect logic in it, but sent its time abusing men.

A singular and laughable feature about the Nation's unerring spirit against us, is that it never cited the acts and arguments which would have done us the most harm. These, in its ignorance, it graciously passed by. So often, all we do not curse our enemy, "God's will goes slowly, but it grinds all," the Germans say. The next time the Nation attempts to arrest the movements of the mill, it should consult some expert in history.

THE BISHOP AND THE DRESS.

We have overlooked our controversy with the Bishop of Honolulu. As the age said to the prisoner whom he had forgotten to sentence to be hanged: "My dear sir, I beg a thousand pardons." The Bishop it will be remembered, and on the text of Deut. 22-1 which is, "the woman shall not wear that which pertaineth unto a man," censured the young women of the church who desired to wear the assock and cotta in the choir. And

when the Advertiser humbly suggested that the Bishop wear the dress directed to be worn by men, in the same chapter, he filled his vitals with wrath by hydraulic pressure, and discharged them, with a hissing sound on us, in a letter to an evening cotemporary. In this he reiterated the present force of the Mosaic law, and did us up entirely by stating that "the organ of the American missionaries ridiculed a precept announced with special emphasis in Holy Writ, and practically declared itself on the side of Paganism."

If the matter of dress so deeply concerned salvation surely Moses would have illustrated his text, and incorporated fashion plates, perhaps colored, of the correct female dress, and not have left it to be determined by the Bishop, some thousands of years later. Indeed, the Bishop should crown the painfully minute efforts of his life on these Islands, by a treatise on the "Divine fashions of dress, ancient and modern."

Today in Christian lands, multitudes of Christian women are yearly perishing for want of light. If the Bishop has ever been in Rotten Row, or in Hyde Park, he has seen the best bred English women, the wives and daughters of Peers, Archbishops, and great Commoners, riding on horseback, wearing the silk hat, which is the sacred emblem of every well bred British man; called the "plug hat" by some, and the "stove pipe" by others. But it is apparel "that pertaineth into a man." Also, within the last twenty-five years, the straw and felt hats of the same material and shape used by men, have come into common use among women.

Under the Bishop's Mosaic law, a pious British woman in wearing "that which pertaineth to a man," becomes like the Advertiser, a wicked Pagan. When she appears before the Recording Angel, he solemnly reads to her from the open Book, "Princess Beatrix addicted to wearing a man's hat! Forbidden in Deuteronomy 22-5! Away to Tophet with her!" And to the next soul standing for judgment: "Mrs. Scruggs, always wore a Salvation Army bonnet. Give her a harp!"

If the Mosaic law is now in force regarding dress, why is it not in force regarding food, (and the Jews say it is) and is the Bishop who eats bacon or ham a miserable Pagan like ourselves? Without inquiring too closely into the raiment worn at night by the Bishop, we ask him, in the interests of truth, of humanity, and the salvation of the race, whether he sleeps with his leggings or boots on, a distinctly masculine dress, or does he envelop his classic outlines in a lengthy night shirt, which is a distinctly female apparel? When Paganism or Christianity turn upon the fashion of dress, an item of this kind has a solemn and far reaching value. Of what consequence is the law forbidding the importation of opium, if the Mosaic law regarding dresses and hats is openly violated, and the streets, the residences, the churches are full of "perishing Pagans," and we are all in the outer darkness?

As political conditions have suddenly changed, the Bishop should abandon these people at once and forever.

HAWAIIAN.

Col. Parker, will this evening, talk on the subject of the education of Hawaiian native children. His audience should be not only teachers, but all of those who are interested in the education of children.

We would be desposed to resent any learned talk from a malahini about the native race, but Col. Parker knows this race, for he knows other races allied to it, and he knows too the line that divides the strong similarities, from the strong dissimilarities in the races. No one, therefore, can speak with more knowledge and authority.

His purpose will be to show the need, wisdom and economy of educating the Hawaiian child in a contact with the facts of nature. That is, to bring him always, and ever, in contact with soil, and plant and growth, because out of these come the sciences, the ideas, the mathematics, and the languages, in any natural process of education. The native child belongs to a race greatly deficient in the gift or power of organization, and he must avoid too close a contact with races that are organizers, or he will be crushed. His education must always keep this in view.

It is true that the native children have not been educated in the common schools as they should have been. It is also true that the education of children in civilized countries has been equally deficient. This confession is good, because it opens the way to improvements. The early teachers here followed the best lights of the fatherland. They made the error of assuming that the racial character of the native was substantially the same as that of the New Englander and the same means would modify it. We are wiser than they, and ought to be, if there is any such thing as progress in this world.

Col. and Mrs. Parker preach a gospel that is not entirely new. But they

make it a living gospel among teachers and parents. They are making a Revelation of what lies in a child, and about him.

We know that only a strong hand can now arrest the decline of the native race. Its best friends seem to be unable to help them. They would refuse to listen to the wisdom of Solomon, if he were here to give it. They will mortgage their lands, and fail to save, in spite of the most serious warning.

But, in spite of these failings, the duty remains to us to make the persistent effort to restore the race. If Col. Parker can suggest any practicable method of doing it through a different education, it will be fortunate for the native. It will gratify us, who are now and have been his kamaaina.

EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

We expected on being annexed to the glorious Union to join the select company of scholars and saints that inhabit the great Continent. It is a surprise to read the literature we now copy. The truth is, however, that much of the best literature on the mainland is not found in the daily press, but in the weekly periodicals. The following is from the New York Sun of July 7th:

THE THIEVES AND FORGERS OF NEWS.

"The press, the rank and file of the daily newspapers of the whole United States, is stuffed with lies. Never in the history of civilization was there such a deluge of falsehood and fraud. The press is the most part trying honestly and to the best of its ability to print the news of the war with Spain. Collectively, it is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars for that news. It does not get the news of the war. It gets falsehoods by the ream. It gets forced cable despatches purporting to come from the seat of war, but manufactured here in New York by professional counterfeiters of news.—The Sun."

"The Sun is severe, but from the looks of recent 'copyrighted specials' it is about right. 'If there is any doubt about it, this is a good time for investigation. We suggest that all the newspapers and press associations in New York exhibit the original despatches they claim to have received describing the naval battle of Santiago, so they can be compared with the 'copyrighted specials' as printed. The Herald's despatches are open to inspection.—The Herald."

"We don't know which to admire the more, the Herald's courage or its cheek. However its challenge will not disturb the Associated Press's trained gang of news forgers. They are as secure in their nationality as their principals and the noble and independent American press mostly bows its acquiescence and humbly masticates its daily ration. It wears the livery of shame, and is content.—The Sun."

THE PASSING HOUR.

One article of the Constitution of the United States has been approved by the Independent.

The local contribution to the flag raising ceremonies can be no less enthusiastic because prepared in a hurry. Japan is progressing all right. "Green Gods Men," and all natives at that, have been operating in and about Yokohama. The Mountain Volunteers, like the Colorado Guardmen, are astonished to learn that these Islands are without mineral of any sort.

An expression from Benjamin Harrison on Annexation would be interesting. He intended what Cleveland prevented and McKinley accomplished.

The future may hold for local politicians the situation that the battling will not be so lopsided as it has been in this particular field for some time.

Perhaps the best denial of reports of the proposed establishment here of a sugar refinery is the demonstration or conviction that the enterprise would not pay.

Here's a new sentiment from the New York Sun: "Let anti-annexationists and obstructionists stand aside! The United States must grow up with the world."

Lieut. Lucien Young is just as bold and fervent and unrestrained in his book as he has been and still is in the discharge of his duty in the United States Navy.

One of the evening papers in one issue presents three distinct views on the treatment of soldiers aboard the transports now in this harbor. This is carrying water on both shoulders and in a pack.

Some of the men on the U. S. Transport Peru say there will be no trouble about the passengers all around getting a plentiful allowance of the weak coffee prescribed in the circular of the surgeons.

There is something too suggestive of the title of that delightful narrative concerning Ala Baba in the name of the Fort Club, said to have been prompted by a proposed local political organization.

One of the passengers from this port for San Francisco this week gave his nationality as Spanish, Dr. Rosel. He looks it and will be questioned a good deal before he gets back to his home in Havana.

A resident of a happy and blithe turn of mind dropped an unsigned I. O. U. for \$5 into one of the Red Cross contribution boxes. Friends of the gentlemen intend reporting him to the ladies of the Society.

By putting the ear to the ground the "Rapid Transit" wheels can almost be heard. This is the first Honolulu enterprise under the new dispensation, and like other things of the same sort controlled by home people will be a class in all respects.

If the embryo political organization advertised as the Fort Club received the hundredth part of the notice it is getting it would have then about 500 times more attention than it is worthy. An advertiser has looked into the thing a bit and will give it the proper parade at the proper time.

The Japanese saki interest, after having a tussle here, is liable to have to stand the brunt of an assault at home.

The Constitutional party of Japan has recognized "The deficiency of the revenue of the Government" and decrees that it must be met by increasing the tax on saki or laying new taxes on other goods.

The dispatches say that Admiral Cervera, during his detention at Annapolis, is to have "marked attention." The last attention he received at the hands of the gentleman of Annapolis was very marked indeed.

After the feast at the Executive Building grounds the regulars rather lost some of their reserve. These men, by the way, are excellent specimens of the American soldier, many of them being seasoned in the service.

It is stated that Japan offered Spain \$200,000,000 cash for the Philippines two years ago. There was a time when Japan might have bid to Spain for a goodly section of the portion of the North American continent, now known as the territory of the United States.

At the beginning of the war one of the general assemblies of one of the big churches in the States forwarded to President McKinley a resolution urging that no battle be fought on Sunday. Critics are divided on the question of whether or no the affairs between Schley and Cervera on Sunday, July 2, and between Dewey and the Manila naval guardians on Sunday, May 1, were battle or what.

Acknowledgment is made by the New York Sun of the fact that Speaker Thos. B. Reed, of the United States House of Representatives, during the preliminary struggle for consideration of the Hawaiian question, "Showed officially the fairness which had been expected of him." In two distinct rulings, after the disposition of the House had been shown by test votes of 140 to 88, Mr. Reed interposed the authority of his position to defeat the efforts of filibusters.

The same Congress of Republican Clubs of the United States which added to its list Hawaii, made the rule that women could have both membership and office in the organization throughout. This was done at Omaha, in the State of Nebraska, which is next door to the fine young commonwealth of Wyoming, where women have enjoyed full political privileges and rights for many years. Perhaps the question of female suffrage, which has had a rest since the Island Constitutional convention, may come up here soon again.

British View.

LONDON, July 14.—The report of Santiago's capitulation reached the House of Commons at 11 o'clock tonight. The view generally taken by British statesmen is that this means that the end of the American-Spanish war is in sight. The British Foreign Office has no knowledge yet of any peace negotiations, however. The Government here apparently has reason to expect that such negotiations will be opened through the French Ambassador at Washington.

Portugal's Fears.

LONDON, July 14.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Owing to the probability that a Republican uprising in Spain would be followed by a similar movement in Portugal, the Portuguese Government is preparing to take energetic measures, such as sending Portuguese troops to the Spanish frontier and calling out the reserves in the event of disorders in Spain."

Li Hung Chang Again.

The Empress Dowager of China has again assumed control of the affairs of the Empire and the Emperor has become a nonentity so far as State matters are concerned. The recent changes are said to herald the return of Li Hung Chang to power, the Japan Mail states.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed administratrix of the estate of C. W. Day deceased, by order of the Hon. W. L. Stanley, Circuit Judge of the First Circuit, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same with the vouchers, within six months from the date hereof, at the office of F. R. Day, M. D., in Honolulu, or they will be forever barred.

JOHANNA V. DAY,
Administratrix Estate of C. W. Day.
Honolulu, July 29, 1898.
1898-44P

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The Bark "Nuuanu" will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about July 15, 1898.

If sufficient inducement offers. Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

Schooner Norma AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

I will sell at public auction at the old Fishmarket wharf for account of the owners

The Clipper Schooner Norma,
Capacity 60 Tons.

As she now lies with all Sails, Anchors, Chains, Boats, Etc. The Schooner has just had a thorough overhauling by Messrs. Sorenson and Lyle and is in A1 condition.

Terms Cash U. S. Gold Coin.

Jas. F. Morgan,
4983-td 1898-td AUCTIONEER.

FLAG DAY DATE

Admiral Miller Coming Under Sealed Orders.

Letter Probably Addressed to Minister Sewall—Due in a Few Days—The Commission.

The United States Ship Philadelphia, with Admiral Miller aboard, should be here by Tuesday next at the latest. The departure was made from San Francisco on the 25th inst., last Monday. This advice comes to American Minister Sewall here from Admiral Miller. There is the possibility of there being or having been some delay in the sailing of the Philadelphia. She was being coaled at San Francisco when the Pennsylvania, transport, left.

Nothing is known here yet about the program for annexation ceremonies. All that is under seal with Admiral Miller. The instructions are in all likelihood to the American Minister here. Mr. Sewall said yesterday that he presumed it would be privileged to the people here to have at least forty-eight hours for preparations for the formal change of sovereignty. But everything, from the President of the United States and from the Secretary of the Navy, of State and of War, is under seal in care of Admiral Miller.

Naturally the officers of the Annexation Club, who will direct local participation in the flag raising and celebration, are extremely anxious for the appearance of Admiral Miller and for knowledge of the United States' portion of the program. Nothing can be done by the Annexation Club until the plans of the American Minister are known.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Personnel of the Staff Which Will Depart Early in August.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Senator Culberson, chairman of the Hawaiian Commission, will leave Washington today with his family for Chicago, whence he expects to make a short tour over the State before going to Hawaii. The appointments to the staff of the Commission have been made, and it is expected that the party will remain in Hawaii until about the time Congress convenes.

The purpose of this was to reduce expenditures, none of those who accompany the party receiving any compensation except the official stenographer. The Senator will sail from San Francisco about August 10th, and it is expected that the party will remain in Hawaii until about the time Congress convenes.

HURRAH FOR HAWAII.

Recent Visitor Grows Eloquent Over Annexation.

The following beautiful sentiments were expressed in a letter received yesterday from a well known California lady who visited Honolulu about a year ago:

"Hurrah for Hawaii! Hurrah for Honolulu! And three cheers for all the good friends in our new country."

"We all wish we were with you in these exciting times. We are with you in heart and soul, and wait with pleasure all news from our dear island home."

"You join forces with a conquering army at a most propitious moment, and your adoption is hailed with music, banners, and hurrahs. You have now all our hearts anew, with your kindness to our soldier boys; and the one bright spot in their army lives will be the day spent among flowers and palms in our new land, with the ladies ministering angels to all their wants."

"Hope it will not be long now before we have a cable, and we can then grasp your hand in such a loving hearty shake, that the pleasant thrill can even be felt through the iron glove."

"We are now members of one family, with one flag, one stamp and one government; and with your flag pressed tight to your loving hearts, we will wrap you in the ample folds of the stars and stripes."

OREGON LADIES.

Emergency Corps Grateful for Honolulu Courtesy.

Portland, Ore., July 5, 1898. Mr. Edward Dekum and Other Oregonians of Honolulu.

Dear Sirs:—The "Oregon Emergency Corps" begs to express to you its most deep and grateful appreciation of the hearty welcome accorded our beloved Oregon Volunteers and other Boys in Blue en route to Manila. Our hearts go out to you in thanksgiving and love, as can only those of mother, wife, sister and daughter of loved ones, for your goodness to them. It must have been like a glimpse of the home land for them to see the old familiar faces and clasp again the hand of fellowship in a far-off land. Many testimonials have been received from our Boys. One and all speak in praise of the grand welcome and entertainment afforded them during their stay in your beautiful city. May God's rich blessings reward you for those good deeds. Thanking you again I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

MRS. F. E. LOUNSBURY,

Secretary Oregon Emergency Corps.

COMMERCE FLAG.

Special Old Glory of Business Men's Organization.

At the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held Wednesday morning J. B. Atherton, B. F. Dillingham and P. A. Schaefer were appointed a committee to draft a suitable letter of thanks to the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco for the flag and letter sent down by the last steamer. It was decided to raise the flag over the hall on the day the prin-

cipal flag goes up over the Executive building. J. B. Atherton, B. F. Dillingham and T. May were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions of condolence and respect on the death of J. I. Dowsett.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Roche Wants Large Sum for Alleged Malicious Prosecution.

Alfred Roche, an employee of H. Hackfeld & Co., has entered suit against C. W. Dickey for damages in the sum of \$10,000 for alleged malicious prosecution. Some weeks ago defendant had plaintiff arrested for keeping a destructive dog, claiming that the animal had killed a number of his finest fowls. The case was dropped. Last week Roche was again arrested under the common nuisance law, the claim on this occasion being that he kept two dogs, the noise of which kept complainant and family awake at night. This case failed in the police court. Roche thinks he was injured \$5,000 by each arrest. His attorneys are Charles Creighton and W. A. Henshall.

Judge Perry has overruled defendant's demurrer in the damage suit of Young John Ying vs. W. W. Ahana. J. M. Dowsett has been appointed permanent administrator of the estate of the late James I. Dowsett, under \$100,000 bonds.

Thomas H. Patterson has been ordered to show cause why he should not be adjudged guilty of contempt of court. An affidavit filed by Ida C. Patterson charges him with repeatedly overriding an injunction issued by Judge Perry.

The suit of John Hapa vs. R. W. Wilcox, ejectment, will be heard on Friday morning of this week.

The matter of Charles Noley vs. Kula Plantation Co., ejectment, has been continued to next term of the Circuit Court.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Assignments Made By the Board of Education.

Minister Cooper, Inspector-General Townsend, Deputy, Gibson, Professor Alexander, H. M. Von Holt, C. L. Hopkins, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan and Secretary Rodgers were present at a meeting of Commissioners of Education held yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Townsend recommended that Miss Cameron be transferred to Pohukalani school; Miss Robertson to Kailuwa, and Miss Lizzie Grace to Kailuwa. This would leave a vacancy at Maemae. So ordered.

Miss Blanche Horner was given the position at Waikiki, formerly occupied by Miss Howland, as principal. Mrs. Weir and Miss May Weir will be transferred to Kaunakapili, if vacancies occur there. They are now at Kailuwa. Matter of transferring Mr. Laws from South Kona to Kailuwa was deferred. Suggestion to transfer Mrs. McGary from the Hilo Select School to the Practice school of Honolulu was deferred. Wm. McCloskey, of Oahu, was recommended for the position of principal of Hilo Select school.

The committee recommended the appointment of Miss Jordan to Maemae. Action was deferred. Miss Younger was transferred to Kailuwa. Miss McGary was transferred to Kailuwa.

Changes in the Hilo Boarding school was deferred to next meeting. Ex-School Agent Melnick, of Wailuku, was present to explain his side of the True affair.

Miss Sarah Ostrom, of Makapala school, requested a leave of absence for one year on account of illness.

At 5 o'clock, with a big batch of business remaining on the table, adjournment was taken to 2:30 p. m. Monday.

ANOTHER SETTLEMENT.

Government Secures Land for St. Louis College.

A final and satisfactory settlement has been effected between St. Louis College and the Government of the difference arising from land promised the College on account of the change of the course of Nuuanu stream near the college.

Certain land was guaranteed to the College at the time the stream work was in progress. A demand was lately made for deed to the land or for money in lieu. It was necessary for the Government to secure the land from A. Gartenburg and H. M. von Holt. These gentlemen exchanged their Nuuanu holdings for fee simple title to their Waikiki beach places. Mr. von Holt giving a "boot" of \$500. Mr. Gartenburg has two Waikiki lots and Mr. von Holt four.

The papers to complete the settlement with the St. Louis College were made out yesterday and will be signed today.

PARDON RETURNED.

John Good Wanted Testimonial From President.

John Good, court-martialed and dishonorably discharged from the National Guard of Hawaii, refuses to accept from the President, the Cabinet and the Council of State a full and free pardon with restoration to civil rights. A court of inquiry, the second one held in the affair, lately refused to reopen the case. At one Council of State meeting when the pardon was under consideration it was stated that Mr. Good did not ask for it, but that it was requested by his counsel. It was added that vindication was sought. Mr. Good says: "I cannot consistently with my sense of justice and right, accept a pardon which is not accompanied by any statement from yourself which would indicate that you believed that I had been unjustly convicted and sentenced. This is to the President. Mr. Good also wishes reinstatement to the rank of which he was deprived—captain. A member of the Cabinet said yesterday afternoon that he supposed this closed the affair."

American Sugar Co.

At a meeting of the promoters of the Molokai Ranch Company held yesterday morning it was decided to change the name of the concern to the "American Sugar Company," and to increase the capital stock to \$1,500,000. Judge A. S. Hartwell was elected president; C. M. Cooke, vice president; George H. Robertson, treasurer; A. W. Carter, secretary, and George R. Carter, auditor. C. Brewer & Co. will be agents for the corporation.

OF NEEDS OF MEN

Strong Words in Behalf of the Practical.

An Address by St. Clair McKelway, Booker T. Washington—Lectures From Hampton

On the recent dedication of the Domestic Science and Agricultural building of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural school, St. Clair McKelway, LL.D., said, speaking of Booker T. Washington, the foremost colored man of America:

"The last time I saw him was at Saratoga at the convention of Social Scientists. He was among friends then, but he was likewise confronted by severe critics, when he pleaded for practical education of the people, when he protested against unpractical education, against over-education for any whose work or place of duty in life was so plainly laid out by Providence, that over education would rather hinder than help them. He was confronted by men of both races, with the statement that what the Negro, the Indian, and the poor white man, for that matter, needed, was not knowledge of carpentry, not the science of glom-making or of wagon-making, was not practical knowledge, but that they should be able to become theological experts and so on, and stand up like stone walls for the old or new theology, as the case might be; what the people wanted was the leadership of the favored few who were to pose in the front as leaders, while the masses of the people remained degraded and dependent. I remember the vigor with which he, and his colleague, Mr. Fortune, as well, responded, and the courage displayed, as he showed them that this stand was not only wrong in itself in separating them from the masses of the people who were depending upon them for real help, but that it would soon alienate from them the sort of people represented by the Social Science Congress of America, whose guest he was and for whom he spoke."

"The pupils of Hampton, the alumni and alumnae of Hampton, are peculiarly fortunate in the fact that their founder, benefactor and friend was neither the cause nor occasion of division among men. General Armstrong, Hampton's great founder, came from the Sandwich Islands, where he had seen a simple, credulous affectionate race entering into Christianity tumultuously, but only temporarily, because only their emotional natures were addressed, while their physical natures were not provided for at all; not fitted by education and training, not strengthened by work and qualification for high industrial pursuits. They were, by some evasion of soul, converted and were then let go. Then, if they did not relapse into their original paganism, they fell into the vice of the white man, from which even paganism might have saved them—vice that had been brought to them in the name of commerce and the like. Armstrong came here and saw a race to be lifted out of slavery into freedom, from liberty into citizenship, and from citizenship, perhaps, into politics, and thereby to be exposed to competitions and temptations which they had not been trained to meet. His solution of that problem was practical education—that education which means not only knowledge but efficiency, not only efficiency but common sense, gumption, provision that finds opportunities, and, most important of all, that which makes the character in men and women that will last."

The Evolution of Personality.

Apocryphal of what Col. Parker has been teaching of the evolution of personality in the child, comes the story from a school in Puna. A little Japanese tot, after his first day in school, astonished the people at home by this sage utterance, "I ain't baby no longer, I'm children now," getting that idea probably from the address of the teacher to the little atoms of humanity under his care.

Ex-Queen Coming Home.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani left here today for Honolulu. In the suite were her secretary, Joseph Hellebush and his wife, who is lady in waiting to the deposed Queen. It is the purpose of the party to remain in San Francisco only two days.

Japanese Steamer.

A Japanese steamer with immigrants, Geo. E. Boardman consignee, was sighted off port at 12:45 this morning. She left Yokohama on the 13th inst. The steamer remained outside for daylight.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 96 deg., 3 1-8 cents.

Sugar, 4 1-8. Same as last quotation.

The Pennsylvania is sister ship of the Indiana.

Malt Nutrine never tires. Hollister Drug Co., sole agents.

Bruce Waring & Co. are tearing down Cyclometer race track.

On the Hamakua coast 2.10 inches of rain fell on Sunday and Monday.

A dividend on the capital stock of Ewa Plantation on Saturday July 30.

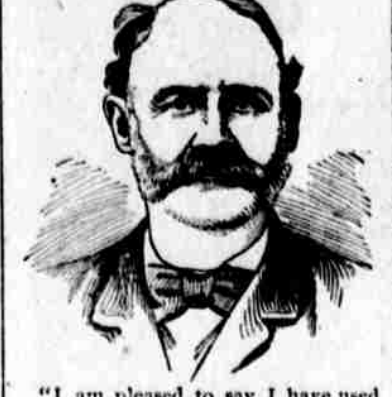
Read the town talk on harness as advertised by the Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Rev. D. P. Birnie and family sailed by the Dorie yesterday for the States. A large number of friends were at the wharf to see them off. Mr. Kincaid, successor to Mr. Birnie, at Central

TO TONE UP THE SYSTEM AGAINST OPPRESSIVE HEAT

"I Consider it Unequaled"

Mr. Edwin Bright of Brisbane, Queensland, gives this strong testimonial:



"I am pleased to say I have used

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

both in the United States and throughout Australia whenever I have felt the need of a tonic. As a remedy for loss of appetite, weakness and debility, and to tone up the system to withstand the oppressive heat and sudden changes I consider it unequaled."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Union church, will arrive in the last of August from Minneapolis.

A number of Hawaii people are coming to the capital especially for the flag raising.

It is believed the United States Government will place a Red Cross ship in the Pacific.

Mrs. Turner will succeed Miss Gilman as teacher in Punahou preparatory next term.

Editor Whitney has in the current number of the Planters' Monthly much timely matter of unusual interest.

Gear, Lansing & Co., have purchased the property including the Makiki baseball park from the Kapiolani estate.

The first installment of the Klondike clean up, \$1,500,000 has reached San Francisco. The total will be \$10,000,000.

The Summer School will end on Friday evening of this week with a farewell lecture by Colonel Parker in Progress hall.

There are quite a number of miners from various western States in the ranks of the men on the Peru and City of Puebla.

The Government has given permission to General Otis to establish a camp on a big piece of land near the Makiki pumping plant.

Col. W. F. Allen and Mrs. Allen left for the States by the Dorie, to be absent some weeks. Col. Allen has not been in good health lately.

Attorney-General Smith has issued explicit directions throughout his department that all processes shall issue precisely as in the past till further orders.

The Government received by the mail of yesterday a very large number of letters of inquiry from prospective visitors and settlers and investors.

A rumor that there was a threat of mutiny on the Pennsylvania the second day out from San Francisco is denied by both officers and men most vehemently.

Closing exercises of the Summer School will be held in Progress hall at 8 o'clock this evening. The principal feature will be a farewell talk by Col. Parker.

A party of Japanese naval men passed through on the Dorie on their way to the United States to return with the new cruiser now being finished for their Government.

There will be rehearsal of the choir of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral at the residence of Mrs. Mackintosh, Nuuanu avenue, at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

The Honolulu Iron Works has rented the Government lot opposite its shops on Queen street. A tent will be erected over the premises, as a building is prohibited and the place will be operated as an auxiliary department.

Corporal Prather, the very sick man of Company K, 14th Infantry, on the Puebla, was so much improved last night that he was removed to the ship's hospital. If he continues to improve he will probably be taken to the Queen's hospital today.

Twenty-three school teachers, pupils of the Summer School, accompanied by Colonel Parker, visited the Pail Wednesday. They left town about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon and returned just before sundown. The teachers of Hawaii island arranged the expedition.

Capt. Murphy, Fourth Cavalry, one of the most efficient and best liked officers in the service, is said to be the smallest in stature of any man holding a commission in the U. S. A. The captain's height is but four feet, nine inches. His first sergeant is one of the tallest men in the service.

"Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericktown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

ADMIRAL CAMARA.
The Cadiz fleet, sometimes called the reserve fleet of the Spanish navy, has been one of the many mysteries furnished by the press during the war. Admiral Camara, who stands high in the estimation of Spanish authorities, commands this fleet.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. AND Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:	FOR SAN FRANCISCO:
GAELIC AUG. 2	GLENFARG AUG. 6
DORIC AUG. 30	BELGIC Aug. 19
	COPTIC Sept. 3

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkering to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable. Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:
No. 10. Size 3x5 1/4 x 11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/4. Price \$2.
No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 5 1/4 x 11 inches closed. Contains 31 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/4. Price \$2.50.
Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

OO AT A FEAST A SOLDIER—LIFE

Dinner to Men of the Peru and City of Puebla.

They Were More Than Satisfied. Had Music—All Arrangements Well Carried Out—Quiet.

At noon yesterday the American soldiers in port were received on the grounds of the Executive building. They marched up from the ships at 12 o'clock and most of them remained on the grounds until 3. The Hawaiian band played during the feast.

In some respects the picnic was better than those given to former expedition. A happy novelty was the introduction of salads, lettuce, etc., something the Boys in Blue had not had since leaving San Francisco. In some cases they were more appreciated than the pastry and sweet meats. The grounds were thronged with ladies and every attention was shown the 1,800 men present.

Chairman Ashley and other members of the Commissary Committee were constantly on the grounds. After the tables were cleared the ladies entertained the soldiers under the picnic arbors. At this time "Uncle John" Hassinger appeared with cigars for the men. They were distributed all around.

The officers were received during the same hours at the Officers Club. There an elaborate lunch was served. During the afternoon General Otis was shown through all the offices and rooms of the Executive building.

When the men left the feast grounds most of them carried pineapples and other fruits. These were taken aboard ship to be used later. All of the men were shown through the Government buildings.

The Boys in Blue were loud in their praises of the reception. They said it was superior to that received at San Francisco and far better than they had expected. Their stories of hospitality and small acts of kindness shown by various people would fill a book.

The men now here, by the way, who are all regulars, have shown most excellent deportment. A more quiet and orderly set could not easily be found. There was a time when the people of Honolulu feared the regulars would be hard to entertain. This idea has been entirely dissipated, however, for, to date, the regulars have taken the banner from the volunteers, if possible, in the matter of general deportment.

COMMANDS NOW HERE.

Rosters of Elements on Two Ships Now Here.

On board S. S. Peru—Major General E. S. Otis, commanding; Major General Staff, First Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, Adjutant-General, Lieut. Col. T. H. Barry, Adjutant-General, Major John S. Mallory, Inspector-General, Capt. Chas. McClure, 1st Infantry, Judge Advocate, A. A. Surgeon, George H. Richardson, Brigadier-General, R. P. Hughes, Inspector-General, Major Geo. P. Scriven, Signal Corps, Capt. P. D. Strong, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. C. D. Coudert, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers.

Fourth Cavalry U. S. A.—Lieut. Col. S. C. Kellogg, Major Louis Barker, Capt. C. H. Murray, Capt. Fred Wheeler, Capt. G. H. Gale, Capt. Jas. Lockett, Lieut. C. P. Elliott, Lieut. T. G. Carson, Lieut. J. S. Parker, Lieut. Le Roy Ettinger, quartermaster and commissary; Lieut. C. T. Boyd, adjutant, Acting Assistant Surgeon Chas. A. McQuacken, with Fourth Cavalry.

Detachment Third United States Artillery, Second Lieut. R. S. Abernethy, commanding. Dr. Richardson, on the Peru, is Chief surgeon of the expedition. Sixth U. S. Artillery—Maj. F. C. Grigman, Capt. A. B. Dyer, Capt. V. H. Bridgman, Lieut. L. Ostheim, Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, Lieut. A. S. Fleming, adjutant, Lieut. E. D. Pearce, Lieut. F. A. Pierce, Lieut. Scott, Lieut. R. S. Abernethy, A. A. Surgeon Clarence Gulman, with Third Artillery. Civilian Clerks—Frederick Donnelly, M. W. Cardwell, J. H. Porter, J. J. O'Leighen, C. Hutscheck, J. E. Moran, Capt. Coudert's clerk, F. V. Brooke, war correspondent for the Associated Press. There are in all 555 on the Peru.

CITY OF PUEBLA.

Fourteenth Infantry of Regulars, which has been on duty up in Alaska, 64 members of the Twenty-Third Infantry, 4 signal corps men, 2 California and 2 Wyoming volunteers on the way to Manila to join their regiments. There are in all 822 officers and men. The officers are: Maj. Chas. F. Robe, in command of the Fourteenth Infantry of regulars; Major Carol H. Potter, Leon A. Matile, Captain commanding Co. G; Alfred Hasbrouck, First Lieutenant Co. I, commanding Co. K, Capt. H. Martin, regimental quartermaster and commissary of battalion; Franklin M. Kemp, first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; Henry C. Cabell, captain and assistant adjutant general U. S. Volunteers going to Manila to join his regiment; S. B. Booles, captain commanding U. S. Volunteers; T. S. Kellogg, acting assistant surgeon; C. C. Pierce, chaplain; John J. Bradley, Jr., second lieutenant, commanding Co. M; Ora E. Hunt, second lieutenant, acting adjutant and recruiting officer; Robert Field, second lieutenant Co. I; P. M. Savage, second lieutenant, Fifteenth regulars, attached to Co. G and acting adjutant during illness of regular adjutant; Joseph F. Gohn, second lieutenant in command of Co. L; C. H. Minton, second lieutenant Twenty-Third Infantry Volunteers, in command of a detachment of 64 recruits.

Not Attended With Much Excitement Here Now.

Two Transports Neighbors—Boys Have Harbor Bathing. Long Walks.

Early yesterday morning the City of Puebla moved from the Oceanic to Brewer's wharf. She is now "next door" to the Peru. During the day different companies went down to the boat houses and enjoyed the sea baths. Most of them took the sea short cut across the dredger fillings at the foot of Richards street.

Later the men were about town. The Y. M. C. A. hall was crowded with them most of the time. There they took to the baths had exercise in the gymnasium and wrote letters. The entire Association force was on hand to receive and assist them.

The Red Cross headquarters on Nuanu street were open from 9 to 5. Mrs. Fuller and a large corps of ladies were in charge. Lunch was served throughout the day. Tables and writing material in abundance were provided and the men wrote a large number of letters. Being near the wharves where the transports are lying the rooms were filled all day and it goes without saying that the ladies were very tired indeed when the closing hour came. Mrs. Sewall was there most of the forenoon. Mrs. E. W. Jordan (the Misses Jordan, Mrs. S. M. Damon and others were most active in the entertainment.

In the afternoon and evening Boys in Blue were strewn from Walkiki to Kamehameha school. Some visited Oahu college. A number were on the grounds of the Government buildings and the public squares. A few were on Punchbowl hill. Some visited the prison, the asylum, electric works and Queen's hospital. Quite a few were at the Kakaako butts of the First Regiment.

A SERIOUS ILLNESS.

Corporal Prather Fighting for Life on the Steamer Puebla.

Corporal Prather of Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, is at death's door on the hurricane deck of the City of Puebla. Spinal meningitis is the trouble. He was taken suddenly yesterday afternoon and by 10 o'clock at night the fever was so high as to have made death certain in a very short time. At that hour he was given an ice cold bath, which reduced his temperature several degrees. Since then he has been fed ice constantly.

Prather is a handsome fellow, of fine physique. He was born in Kentucky, through his family, which is an excellent and prominent one, now resides at Manchester, Ohio. He is 24 years of age. Dr. Kemp had just pulled Prather through a disorder when this second ailment came on. Prather was at the feast on the Executive grounds, Tuesday, and it is said, ran away to take a swim at the boat houses. This was the worst thing imaginable for him and undoubtedly brought on the disease with which he is now suffering.

When discovered by the surgeons the sick man was on the hurricane deck in a very low condition. Two ladies of the Red Cross Society had found him and immediately summoned medical aid. He was then taken to the hospital.

Prather has been told that he has but a fighting chance. Early this morning he told the chaplain of the vessel that he would certainly recover. His grit and ability to recover from the collapses which frequently come, have inspired the attending surgeons with more than usual hope.

A SOLDIER.

Coffee Taxes.

The Olaa coffee planters object to increased taxation as promised by the tax assessor. Last year lands were taxed \$12 per acre and this year the coffee men have been notified that an increase of \$3 will be made.

On Sunday the planters met at Mountain View for the purpose of discussing the matter. Dr. Russell was elected chairman and W. H. Johnson secretary. Addresses were made by P. Peck and Dr. Russell and a resolution to the effect that a protest be made was carried. Every planter in the district signed the protest and it will be presented in due form to the tax assessor. Steps were taken at the meeting to organize the "Olaa Coffee Planters' Association."

Kaiser Contributes.

LONDON, July 14.—The German Emperor has contributed 1,000 marks to the Red Cross fund.

Terrible plagues, those itching, peevish diseases of the skin. Put an end to misery. Doan's Ointment cures. At any drug store.

Pay For a Year.

It appears that the sinking of the Maine in Havana harbor had its effect upon other than the American and Spanish Nations. Japan claims an interest. It is reported in a vernacular paper that seven Japanese servants on board the Maine when she was blown up. The family of at least one of them has received compensation for his death. It seems that this Japanese, whose name was Otojiro, notified his family that he was about to send money home. But the news of his death came almost as soon as this notification. A short time afterwards his father found that the money had been deposited and was notified that a sum of 800 yen had been remitted by the American Government as the salary of Otojiro for one year. Another remittance as a solatium was received by the father from the U. S. Government shortly afterwards. The Japan Mail says that the villagers of Hodojaya have agreed to erect a tombstone to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. C. L. Hasbrouck, a druggist at Mendon, Mich., says all of the good testimonials that have been published by the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy could be duplicated in that town. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

The Wheat Corner

At Chicago has collapsed, and prices of flour have declined a very small fraction. The extreme high price for wheat was purely fictitious, and flour prices did not follow it. The legitimate price of wheat is high this year from natural causes.

War and Drought.

Lower prices cannot be looked for until a new crop.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain at Right Prices order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

STATEMENT OF THE Bank of Hawaii, Limited.

Section 14 of the Banking Laws of 1884 requires that on the last Monday of July in every year, Banks must make a statement of their affairs as of the first day of July.

The following is the statement of the Bank of Hawaii, Limited, on the First day of July, 1898:

The Capital of the Company is \$400,000, divided into 4,000 shares of \$100 each. The number of shares issued is 4,000. Assessments to the amount of seventy-five dollars per share have been made, under which the sum of \$300,000 has been received.

LIABILITIES JULY 1st, 1898.
Capital Stock paid in \$300,000.00
Deposits owing to sundry persons 14,820.91
By the Co. 14,820.91
Deposits 27,247.68
Sundry Credits 8,574.96
\$600,943.55

ASSETS.
Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes \$281,172.58
Cash in hand 105,361.85
Other Securities 214,409.12
\$600,943.55

C. H. COOKE, Cashier.
We certify to the correctness of this statement.
GEORGE R. CARTER, Auditor.
P. C. JONES.
J. A. MCANDLESS.
T. MAY, Directors.

Honolulu, Island of Oahu, ss.
P. C. Jones, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the matters and things set forth above are true and correct.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of July, A. D. 1898.
E. A. MOTT-SMITH, Notary Public.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned having been duly appointed executor of the will of Eleazer Lazarus, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present their claims duly authenticated with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate or otherwise, at the office of the undersigned on Merchant street, within six months from date hereof or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned.

J. O. CARTER, Executor of the Will of Eleazer Lazarus.
Dated, Honolulu, July 8, 1898.
1985-41F

Capt. Gridley's Ashes.

ERIE (Pa.), July 12.—The funeral services over the ashes of the late Captain Gridley were held this afternoon, the urn that contained the remains being placed in Lakeside Cemetery and the ceremonies concluded just at sunset. Business was suspended in the city during the funeral exercises and the cortege was over a mile in length. Fully 5,000 people witnessed the interment.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

AIEA, EWA.

The sale of 98 acres land at Aiea, Ewa, advertised for August 3rd, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be held Saturday, August 13th, at the same hour and place.

UALAPUE, MOLOKAI.

The sale of Lease of Government lands, Ualapue and Kahananui, Molokai, advertised for August 3rd, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be held Wednesday, August 31st, at same hour and place.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

Honolulu, July 23, 1898. 1988-1d

MR. ROBERT K. NAIPO has this day been appointed Pound Master for the Government Pound at Honomakau, North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, vice J. K. Nahi, removed.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 20, 1898. 1987-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On August 3d, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building will be sold at public auction:

Lease of the Government land of Ualapue, Molokai, and of undivided interest in the adjoining land of Kahananui, containing 850 acres, more or less.

Term 21 years.

Upset rental \$100 per year.

Lease is on special conditions as to fencing and tree planting for particulars of which apply at Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

July 11th, 1898. 1985-1d

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Wednesday, August 3d, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Public Auction a tract of land at Aiea, Kona, Oahu, containing total area of 98 acres, lying on both sides of present main road.

The Government main road to the width of 80 feet is reserved from this sale, and the reservation is further made for a road 50 feet in width from main road to the upper land of Aiea over a line to be approved by the Government.

Upset price, \$10,000.00 Cash U. S. Gold.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.

1984-1d

MR. G. F. AFFONSO has this day been appointed a Notary Public for the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 18, 1898. 1986-3t

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN order of the Hon. A. Perry, made on the 13th day of June, 1898, the undersigned will sell at public auction in HILO, on the 15th day of August, 1898, at 12 noon, in lots to suit: some fine lands in Puna, Hawaii, as follows:

1—158.95 acres in Kalapana, set out in R. Ps. 875 and 1942; also,
2—296 acres in Kaunaloa and Ki, as set out in R. Ps. 2165 and 2807.

Further information may be had of W. R. Castle in Honolulu, or of W. F. Thrum, in Puna, and of Hitchcock and Smith in Hilo and of

MRS. EMMA NAWAHI,

Administratrix.

1985-51F

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been duly appointed administrator of the estate of James I. Dowsett, late of Honolulu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having any claims against the estate of said James I. Dowsett, to present the same duly authenticated and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate or otherwise, within six months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned at his office on Merchant street, in said Honolulu, or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment thereof to the undersigned at his said office.

JOHN M. DOWSETT, Administrator of the Estate of James I. Dowsett, deceased.
Dated Honolulu, July 29, 1898.
1989-61F

IN THE MATTER OF THE DISSOLUTION AND DISINCORPORATION OF THE WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

To all to whom these Presents shall Come: I, James A. King, Minister of the Interior of the Republic of Hawaii, send Greeting:

Whereas, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1898, the Waihee Sugar Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, presented to the Minister of the Interior, a petition together with a Certificate setting forth that at a meeting of its stockholders, called for that purpose, it was decided by a unanimous vote of all the stock and stockholders to dissolve and disincorporate the said Corporation, which said Certificate was signed by E. D. Tenney, Vice-President of said Incorporation in the absence of Z. C. Spalding, the President, and by E. Faxon Bishop, the Secretary. The Presiding Officer and Secretary respectively of said meeting, which Petition and Certificate were entered of Record in the office of the Minister of the Interior.

And whereas notice was thereafter caused to be published in the Hawaiian and English languages for sixty days in the semi-weekly "Hawaiian Gazette" and the "Nupepa Kuokoa," published in the City of Honolulu, that is to say, from the 10th day of May to the 12th day of July, 1898, in the semi-weekly "Hawaiian Gazette" and from the 13th day of May to the 15th day of July, 1898, in the "Nupepa Kuokoa," and affidavits of the publication whereof have been presented to this office and are annexed to the original Petition and Certificate on file.

And Whereas, I am satisfied that the vote therein certified was taken and I am further satisfied that all claims against the said Waihee Sugar Company have been paid and discharged.

Now Therefore Know Ye, That in consideration of the premises and no reason to the contrary appearing I do hereby declare that the said Corporation, the Waihee Sugar Company, is hereby dissolved and that the surrender of the Charter, dated June 24th, A. D. 1879, is hereby accepted on behalf of the Hawaiian Government.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior this 15th day of July, A. D. 1898.

(Signed) J. A. KING,

1987-1mo Minister of the Interior.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the Estate of Luka (w), Makalena (k), Palena (k), Makamalehele (k), Kailui (k), Ikoa (k), Kaahala (k), Kuane (k), Kekua (k), Hoopi (k), Kalamana (k), of Hamakualoa, Island of Maui.

All parties interested in the above entitled cause are hereby notified to present to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit within twenty days from date hereof their receipts of the amount of money deposited with the late Clerk G. Armstrong in the said cause.

By the Court: A. F. TAVARES,

Clerk.

Dated Wailuku, July 9, 1898. 1984-1d

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of the Interior ad interim vs. George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke. Action for condemnation of land for public use.

The Republic of Hawaii:

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon George H. Newton and Caroline Newton Clarke, defendants in case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the August Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Henry E. Cooper, Plaintiff of the Interior ad interim, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then there this Writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 11th day of May, 1898.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1967-3ms

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Edwin Austin Jones, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Isabelle McC. Jones, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to George R. Carter, notice is hereby given that Friday, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m. in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said Petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 14th, 1898.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS,

Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Moses Barrett, deceased, late of Kona, Hawaii.

The petition and accounts of the Administratrix of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a

final order be made discharging her from all further responsibility as such Administratrix.

It is ordered that Monday, the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 16, 1898.

By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON,

1987-31F Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Adelia Cornwell, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The Petition and Accounts of the Executors of the Will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such executors.

It is Ordered, that Monday, the 15th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Chambers in the Court Room of the said Court at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 12, 1898.

By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR.,

1985-31F Clerk.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Jose Maria Espirito Santo, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to John Gaspar, having been filed; notice is hereby given, that Friday, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 7, 1898.

By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR.,

1985-31F Clerk.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Mele Kapo and Kapo, her husband and Makui of Huelo, Maui, to W. R. Castle, Trustee, of Honolulu, Oahu, dated October 6th, 1892, recorded Liber 139, page 241; notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1898, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, June 13, 1898.

W. R. CASTLE,

Trustee, Mortgagee

S. S. BOSTON HERE

Lieutenant Lucien Young's New
Book on Hawaii.

NOT LIKED BY CLEVELAND

Secretary Long Permits Publication—Blount's Report—Nordhoff, Troops—Dark Days of 1893.

Lieut. Lucien Young, U. S. N., now has his book, "The Boston at Hawaii," in print. The Cleveland administration refused to vize the manuscript. The present secretary of the navy gave permission for publication. The book is of over 300 pages, is neatly printed, well bound and handsomely illustrated. Lieut. Young was here seven months before and an equal period following the overthrow of 1893. His opportunities for observation were exceptional. He was an important man in his command and had many acquaintances ashore. He watched all movements for the special purpose of making a record of them. Lieut. Young says: "Knowing of my own knowledge that much of the evidence upon which Mr. Blount based his report was utterly false and unreliable; that his conclusions were, if anything, more misleading than his evidence and that a deadly wrong had been and was being done to the diplomatic and naval officers of the United States who were in Honolulu at the time of the revolution, I desired to publish my manuscript immediately. But the rank injustice done to Minister Stevens and Capt. Wilkes, both of whom are now dead, and their associates, and the wicked and malicious misrepresentation and criticism to which they have been subjected, have impelled me, as a duty to the living and the dead and to historical accuracy, as well as in defense of American good faith and the fair name of the Republic, to put on record the facts, which I know to be true from my personal investigation and observation."

Lieut. Young gives something of the early history of the Islands, speaks of the many beauties of the land. He tells something of the reign of Kalaakau, gives Liliuokalani considerable mention and then plunges into an account of what he saw of the overthrow from first to last. Much of detail is given that has not been generally known. Lieut. Young throws some new light on the actual happenings in several quarters in the days of the middle of January, 1893, and makes clear everything in connection with the landing of the Boston battalion. Lieut. Young called upon the Queen at the prorogation of the Legislature and repeats his statements made before the Senate Committee at Washington.

All who were with the Government in the latter part of 1893 have the keenest and quickest recollection of the fearful nervous tension imposed when it was believed that Mr. Willis, the new Democratic Minister, intended enforcing demands for the retirement of the Dole regime. Lieut. Young, of all men, had an insight into every possible view of these days and shows why it was considered advisable to barricade the Executive Building in preparation of anticipated attack.

Parliament Blount is "chained with gloves" by Lieut. Young. The writer of the book makes statements that add to or confirm the opinions here here of the Special Commissioner and his methods. It is asserted that Blount all but actually prepared some of the statements which he forwarded to Washington as "evidence." Specific instances are given by Lieut. Young. Nordhoff, the New York Herald correspondent, who has since been repudiated by his paper, comes in for the plain and direct attention or treatment of the author. Lieut. Young says that he personally heard Claus Spreckels say that he (Spreckels) was paying Nordhoff to work Blount.

The American papers which have reviewed the work of Lieut. Young commend it highly for conciseness and good literary style. It is added that the book gives a better idea of the whole transition operation here than anything of the sort yet in print. The reports are that the work is going well abroad and it will certainly have a very good sale in Honolulu.

Lieut. Lucien Young now has a command in the Atlantic. He directs a converted yacht and for one thing has cut cable under fire, and as ever is ready and willing for any sort of an adventure.

REASONS WHY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY IS THE BEST.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.
 2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
 3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhoea.
 4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.
 5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemic dysentery.
 6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
 7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.
 8. Because it produces no bad results.
 9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.
 10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.
- For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

JAPANESE MISSIONARY.

Rev. Dr. Harris Again a Visitor to Honolulu.

Rev. M. C. Harris, head of the Methodist Church among the Japanese on the Pacific coast and here, returned from Japan by the Doric yesterday. He will spend several days in the city before returning to California. Mr. Harris is making his home at Mrs. Chapin on Richards street.

The visitor was for many years a missionary in Japan and is still connected with the Methodist work there. Of him one of the latest Japanese papers remarks:

In recognition of valuable services rendered towards the promotion of civilization in Japan during the last three decades, Rev. Dr. Harris will probably be decorated by the Japanese Government ere long.

It is learned that Rev. Dr. M. C. Harris, the Methodist missionary to Japanese, has already received his decoration from the Mikado in appreciation of his work. The honor was bestowed just before Dr. Harris left Japan two weeks ago. It is a decoration of the fourth class, and is given to men for distinguished religious or educational services. Minister Shimamura, the late representative of Japan here, wears a decoration in the same class.

Did Not Want to Die.

HAVANA, July 14.—The story circulated throughout the United States by a Cuban named Jose Paulino Blanco to the effect that the Captain-General had attempted to commit suicide upon receiving notice of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, is a fabrication.

IN A THIRD CLASS CARRIAGE.

Early in February of this year (1894) I was traveling in a third class carriage in the neighborhood of Glasgow. At a station two women entered the compartment in which I was seated. One was a girl, gaudily dressed; the other a typical working woman. She had no hat or bonnet, and wore a stuff petticoat, with a saawl wrapped round her. She was the picture of rude, robust health.

The girl asked how her companion was, remarking that she had heard she had been far from well.

"Dead, but I was," responded the elder woman, "I thought I was at death's door."

"Ah say, what like was the matter with you?"

"I cud dae nae work; if I tried to wash the floor I got siccin a heart beatin'; and my stomach fair turned at the sight o' food. I went to three doctors, one after another, and they gave me bottles and bottles, but it didna help me ana till a frien' tellt me to try Mother Selgel's Syrup. Wuman, in a week I was better and fin I had ta'en it a month I was a' richt and could eat and work well as ever."

Then they went on talking of other subjects. Go where one may he is likely to hear some good said about Mother Selgel and what is done by her famous medicine. Sometimes it is in the form of a bit of passing talk like the one quoted above; and again it takes the shape of letters, fragrant with gratitude for health regained. Here is one. We hope many suffering women will see it and read it.

"In August, 1892," says the writer, "I began to feel low, weak, and ailing. My appetite was bad, and what little I ate gave me much pain at the chest. I was constantly spitting up a clear fluid like water, and I heaved and strained a good deal. At the pit of my stomach there was a gnawing feeling, and there seemed to be a hard lump formed in my abdomen. In any case I suffered much from pain in that region."

"My breathing got to be very bad, and I wheezed as if the windpipe were clogged and stopped up. I had a hacking cough which gave me but little rest day or night, and I was troubled with night sweats. The pillow my head had lain on would be wet in the morning."

"In two or three weeks after the time I was taken, I was no longer able to take solid food, or indeed food of any kind. I lived for two months on milk, lime water, brandy, and the like. During that time I lay helpless in bed."

"Often I would have fainting fits, and had to be lifted up and supported in bed. I was now so weak that my friends feared there was no hope for me, and I was quivered by the priest. I had a doctor attending me, but he was not successful in giving me any real relief."

"In the following November, although very ill and low, I was able at times to read a little, and then it was that I read one day about Mother Selgel's Syrup and the wonders it had done for others. I sent for it, and less than half a bottle made me feel better. I had a trifle more appetite and could eat a little and retain it. So I went on with the Syrup, and when I had used four bottles the cough and all the other troubles left me, and soon I was as well and strong as before. You are at liberty to publish my letter if you desire, for the good of others who may suffer as I did without knowing where to look for a cure. (Signed) Mrs. Honoria Brennan, 42 Great Britain Street, Cork, March 17th, 1894."

A good letter, a cheering letter, dated on St. Patrick's Day, too. A great thing to be rid of snakes, but a greater thing to be rid of indigestion and dyspepsia—more poisonous than any reptile that ever crawled. And that was the dreadful ailment which gave Mrs. Brennan three months of suffering; the ailment that the Scotch women talked of in the train; the ailment that inflicts more pain and fills up more graves than all the other ailments on earth put together.

And yet Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup cures it as fast as people hear of it and take it. That's why we keep telling about it, and printing what everybody tells about it over and over.

SKINS ON FIRE

With torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Every Skin Humour," post free.

BABY'S SKIN SCALP and Hair Purified & Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

Hollister & Co. Import Cigars direct from Havana.

Hollister & Co. Import American Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Manila Cigars direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Smoking Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Chewing Tobaccos direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Snuff direct from the Factories.

Hollister & Co. Import Three B Pipes direct from the Factory in London.

Hollister & Co. Have Havana and Manila Cigars in Bond.

Hollister & Co. Are TOBACCONISTS.

Hollister & Co. Are Located at—

Corner of Fort & Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN—

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS: CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Houses Sold on the Installment Plan

—and the Real Estate thrown in.

These houses would not do for you to live in, but they are just the thing for your pet bird. We have them in painted wire, neat and very cheap. Then we have the brass sort, some of which are plain in style and low in price and from this sort up to the fancy finished ones that the finest singers are usually allowed to have. Our Parrot and Breeding Cages are strong and neat, just the thing you want for the purpose.

For anything in this line, try

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

May come from many a source. We all enjoy a good laugh and when one considers how easy it is to assume duties which tend to create ill health it is not remarkable to find so many who are suffering.

MALT

Close attention to one's duties, no matter the nature, sooner or later the labors will soon become a task in this climate. You feel tired, can't eat and relish your meal; imagine you are unfortunate and long for a change.

NUTRINE

Just think a moment and consider whether the cause of your ill feelings are not due to lack of tone to your stomach, thereby overtaxing your nerve force, which eventually wrecks the whole organism.

NEVER

Try a few bottles of a true and tried remedy which has no equal as a system toner and health producer. Your physician endorses it. It will build you up and make you feel well again.

TIRES

Your druggist carries it in stock. If not ask him to get it. It has no superior.

Single bottle, 35 cents.
Three bottles for \$1.00.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

TIMELY TOPICS

July 27, 1898.

Harness.

There is lots to be said about harness, and especially poor harness. Good harness sells itself wherever found.

There is little to be said about tee line of harness we carry, except that our guarantee goes with every set.

♦♦♦

CHEAP SINGLE HARNESS (With breast strap.)

GOOD HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES.

SURRY HARNESS.

EXPRESS WAGON HARNESS.

DUMP CART HARNESS.

DOUBLE HARNESS WITH COLLAR AND HAMES.

DOUBLE HARNESS FOR MULE TEAM.

♦♦♦

In fact there is not a harness made that requires outside purchasing on our part.

You can't do better than buy first-handed. We can save you money.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.

307 FORT ST.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 161,000,000
Total reichsmarks - - - - - 167,000,000

North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - - - 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - - - 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks - - - - - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897, £13,558,089.
1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000 £ 3 4
Subscribed " " 2,750,000 " 2 7 5
Paid up Capital—687,200 0
2—Fire Fund—2,748,819 7
3—Life and Annuity Funds—10,197,070 1
£13,558,089 5 9

Revenue Fire Branch—1,581,877 8
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—1,376,611 1
£2,958,488 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COOKE IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Elmo Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1893.

Accumulated Funds—£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd. AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER. General Agent the Hawaiian Islands;

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;

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WILHELMINA OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

HAWAIIAN GIRLS

Mrs. D. P. Birnie's Valuable
Paper on the Subject.

WAS READ TO WOMAN'S BOARD

Plan for Their Work—Should Be
Received in Home-Taught
Industrial Acts.

(Published by request of the Woman's
Board.)

To the Woman's Board of the Pacific: When, several weeks ago, your program committee asked me to speak to you again before my departure from the islands, they left me entirely free to choose a topic. After much thought I have determined to ask you to consider the needs of destitute white children in Honolulu, especially white girls. Are there Hawaiian boys or girls to be guided, guarded or taught? Several doors open readily to such. Are there Portuguese children? We know how successful the able corps of workers in the Protestant Portuguese work has been. Should Chinese girls need a friend, in many instances they have found comfort and protection through the intelligent work which Mr. Damon superintends. The same is true of the Galleys in their Japanese work. But when white children are deprived of their parents and support our present machinery is entirely inadequate to the occasion. That there is an ever increasing need here of some place to which waifs may be sent is evident to each of you. Heretofore this class has been so small that it could be easily attended to by private effort. Now the cry continually comes "What can we do with these children?" Within a year a family of children who were left motherless and who had no father, were sent after great effort and expense to the Salvation home in California. Many of you know of the difficulty in having them landed and that it was only after a San Francisco newspaper had given its bond to protect the children from becoming paupers, that they were allowed ashore. That plan can hardly be tried again under present conditions, neither can we expect even with annexation, that another state would support Hawaii's poor. They are here—I believe that the "forasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these" was spoken of these fair-skinned babies. The cry of these children is in our ears and we are already responsible—let us haste to fulfill the Master's plan! The question is one of method not choice. How shall the work be done?

More than once during my work in the East I have lifted up my voice and used my plan in opposition to the plan of gathering large groups of children in institutions. The character so developed seems always to bear, more or less conspicuously, the brand of its type, and that is a kind we all know to be far from ideal. What every child needs is a home and a mother. We feel that the incubator type of a home and the universal mother of a hundred children in none of whom she has the natural interest, is very far from the goal which we would reach with our modern, intelligent, clear-sightedness. I have long been an ardent advocate of the plan followed by several associations in Massachusetts and New York. Homes are found in the country where the health conditions are good and the moral conditions admirable and where some loving heart is ready to mother two or three little children who can grow up in this genial atmosphere like the brothers and sisters of one family. The conditions we should perhaps call homely; but they are wholesome and God-fearing and loving. After three years thought, study of local conditions and innumerable questions, I have regretfully come to the conclusion that this plan could never succeed here. Hawaii's social conditions have no parallel to the country homes of the Eastern states. We have no rural life except in settlements where degraded Orientals are a potent influence even with the white people. I feel sure you will question this statement, but if you will study our rural life and compare it with that of New England and the Middle States, you will acknowledge that while the almond-eyed may not have impressed their low thoughts and practices on the white children they have so perverted the social conditions been the cause of such dominating manner, such as keep your distance—displeased you air that the white children grow up with the entirely false ideas of what social classes owe each other; labor no longer has dignity in their eyes and the laborer is despised.

I am led to the conclusion that here we will have to have an institution. At the same time I do not for a moment doubt that we will be judged and found wanting if we allow ourselves to slip easily in the errors of the past generation.

I know of several families of little children who should be cared for in some other way than the only one available at present, that of putting them in cheap boarding houses where an overworked proprietress with even the best of intentions must leave them much of the time in the school of the street. The nucleus of a nursery is ready. There are several girls in their teens who greatly need to be taught some means of self-support—no, not only that, they must be made to believe that there are better interests in the world than they have dreamed of. A self-respecting, hard working, self-supporting woman must be not only the goal of virtue, but such a life must in some way be made attractive to

these girls who were born with an inheritance of low tendencies. You see I already have in mind not only the infants for the nursery but the corps of helpers who should sew, cook, wash and iron, and care for the babies—make themselves kindly useful.

I believe most sincerely that for the daughter of a mechanic or day laborer who must earn her own living there is no way in which she can so easily accomplish that end as in domestic service. Especially is this so here, I think, for in most houses where a woman would be employed a Japanese or Chinese man does the heavy work. A self-respecting maid servant, who could give intelligent care to young children, act as housekeeper's assistant, seamstress, or mother's helper could certainly find ready employment. The cash wages might not be very large, but when the board, room and washing are added to the ten or twelve dollars a month the total is not small. The girl will find in addition that she generally has her evenings free. In most instances the use of a sewing machine will be readily given, so her clothes need cost very little.

I should say—take into the home, at first some girls in their early teens, let them be taught that no work need be menial if the worker will dignify it; let them learn, under wise guidance and from daily experience, of the needs of little children; teach them the care, the best care of household furniture, linen, etc., etc.; let them learn to do laundry work and make them intelligent and useful with needles and scissors. When these first girls go from the shelter supply their places, if possible, from the grown up babies who have had years of training and who will have many less false estimates of life to contend with.

For the little children let there be a place made in the free kindergarten for foreign children and later let them be sent to the public schools. Should any child show evidence of any special gift let it be cultivated, that the mature life may benefit by the God-given talent which without an intelligent discovery and training might have lain buried. I should think it might be quite practicable to admit some baby boys, but they should be removed at an early age to one of the boarding schools for boys.

I realize that my mind picture is almost ideal, but I believe it possible of attainment. All will depend on the mother, the superintendent, the mother—call her what you will—and upon the governing board. The woman in charge must be blessed with Christian common sense, a steady nerve, a healthy body, and out of necessity, be a cultured woman. She must be one who has worked and believes in work. Then all who advise and mould the policy must clearly understand the object—to take girls from the street and to fit them for a useful life, not a life of ease, not for school teaching, not even, of necessity, for matrimony; a life of dignified self-respecting Christian service. Do not misunderstand me. I would not train them away from marriage, but that should not be the goal. Many of them would undoubtedly marry and create wholesome happy homes; but many would not. Let them look forward to a life of self-reliance. Show them that a certain part of the money received, if saved each year will provide them with ample means for years of old age and signs of illness. Make them realize that no home could quite suit their taste; show them the great advantage of a home with a private family. Protection, kindly interest, care during illness, and for most books and papers to read, and cultivated home life in which they may have a part and a share of respect so long as they are worthy of it. The independence of the seamstress' rented room can never compensate for the protection and care which she might receive in a private family.

Now as to the organization—I know that the present demands upon this Board are many and call for large output of money and strength, but I remember that it was here that the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Society was formed, cared for and guided till it could stand alone and now I would appeal to you this second time for the good of the children. I should suggest a simple organization. A general secretary for children's aid might be added to the Executive board. She should have four women appointed from the membership of the Society, who, with the secretary (making a committee of five) should be responsible for the property, policy and details of work. They should bring to this Board quarterly, or monthly, report, at which time they should ask for questions or advice. The difficult problem would be the finding of a matron. When she has been discovered I should say "It is time to begin."

My thought represents a plain, simple home, where there is happiness and mutual service. It will be continually necessary to guard against a loving, sympathetic interest, which will tend to furnish surroundings of convenience and comfort superior to those which the waifs will find in the homes where they will later serve. When there are three sixteen-year-old girls living in the home I should think there would be no further need of hired servants so far as possible I should do away with the customs which frequently make such institutions conspicuous. There should be no uniform dress, no distinctive grades. The life should be as nearly as possible modeled after the family life, each helping, each adding to the common comfort and happiness. That this and might be more easily reached I should never let the family exceed twenty members, when that limit has been reached if there are more needy ones another centre of influence must be opened. The supervisors should be responsible also for finding situations for the girls who become capable of supporting themselves. And they should not cease to follow them with interest, simply because they no longer receive support from the treasury of the society.

Oh! for the pen of a genius that I might draw for you three pictures—The children, perhaps not meeting physical suffering now, but warped eternally by a loveless childhood. In speaking of one of these little ones a

friend said to me, "Oh! yes, she has she has enough to eat and is kept clean, but no one ever loves her, I don't believe she has ever been kissed since the stiff lips of her dying mother touched the baby for the last time. Of course she is naughty and sulky, but no one ever tells her of better things. All her discipline is in the form of 'don't do this,' 'don't go there,' 'you are the worst girl in Honolulu,' and then a whipping. Stop, think of your own children! Even from them with their quick intelligence and inheritances of virtue could you expect beautiful lives to result from such training, would not they, too, grow up deceitful, lying, loving low things and self indulgent? The second picture is too dark to draw, but the motto it carries is 'For if they do these things in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?'" Luke 23:31. The third picture shows a life trained to self-control, responsive to sympathy, loving the best things. It is for you to hang the walls of your memory with the beautiful or the awful, and with that memory to meet the Master.

LUCIA L. M. BIRNIE.

ON CHILD STUDY

Mrs. Parker Talks of Mothers and Their Influence.

Plans for General Armstrong Institute—Lecture on Dress Today—Last Session Tonight.

Col. Parker's last lecture will be given in Progress hall this evening. His talk will be to educators and all interested in education and will not be solely for teachers. The problem of the best education for children of Hawaii is an important one and the Industrial Institute and the coordination of agricultural and industrial work with school work furnishes a solution of the local difficulties. Col. Parker will point out this evening some lines of work for the home and the school along these lines. They are applicable to Hawaiian and to European, and American as well. This morning Mrs. Parker will talk on "Dress," at her last lecture of the season. Mrs. Parker's lectures have been intensely interesting and valuable and her subject for this morning was selected by request.

Yesterday Col. Parker talked of plans to pursue in the schools along industrial lines. The discussion became general and many suggestions, handed in by the teachers, were read and commented on. They all suggested lines of work which could be most profitably be pursued with the mixed character of the pupils and the material. Every teacher, Col. Parker said, should join the Institute and work faithfully. It would show the Government and the people that the work is valuable and that honest effort is being made to give instruction which will direct the energies and interest of the children along practical lines. It would not be a wise plan to distribute tools and land and plants indiscriminately. The teacher should be ready and prepared to give the children good instruction. The great movement toward interest in industrial pursuits cannot come immediately. It will come school by school. He advised an exchange of ideas and the creation of a collection of results of this work in the schools.

Col. Parker said the teachers must not expect to produce things in the schools of any commercial value. He was not sure whether it is a good plan to make things in the schools to sell. But that was not the point which he wished to make. It was that if the Islands can show that horticulture is the basis of their work, and that the industrial work is a necessary adjunct has ever done. None of this work should be taught in isolated form. It is correlative with literary work. Mrs. Parker talked on Child Study. She gave a history of the efforts in Chicago of women to break down old prejudices, and root out old ideas of how to conduct the industrial work in the schools. She said that the school room furniture should consist of how their school houses should be built. This has been largely so. But that was not the point which she wished to make. It was that if the Islands can show that horticulture is the basis of their work, and that the industrial work is a necessary adjunct has ever done. 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